BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1825. No. 1860.

A CARD.

FASHIONABLE Waistcoating and Satteens for Trowzers may be had at
KEMPT AND CO.
Bombay, 29th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 30th Inst.
TWO CASES OF
GARDEN SEEDS
IMPORTED PER
ABBERTON,

A FEW Articles of Furniture, Port, Brandy and Beer belonging to a Gentleman leaving India.

ALSO

Ivory handled Knives & Forks, Olives, Ketchup, Capers, &c.

Meadows Street, 29th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow 30th Instant,
WITHOUT RESERVE
A FEW CASES OF
CRISTOPHER'S
CLARET

OF the same Batch as that sold on the 30th Ultimo.

Meadows Street, 29th June, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 30th Instant,

GENTLEMEN'S Superfine Black Hats imported per Alfred, Men's and Boy's Seal Skin Caps, French Bonnets, Ribbons, Gold and Silver Ey'd Needles, Elegant Plated Sliding Candlesticks with Silver gadroon Edges—Preserved Apples for Tarts just imported.

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK,

An English built Curricle with Shifting Shafts and Curricle and Buggy Harness. A Neat Chariot belonging to a Family lately returned to Europe.

BELONGING TO AN ESTATE,

French and English Claret, Rum Shrub, Hollands in bottle, and cases, Old Cognac Brandy, Sherry, Port-wine, Sauces, &c.

Meadows Street, 29th June 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 4th July next,
At their Godowns
OPPOSITE TO THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY
Sir R. De Faria.

THE Undermentioned Goods belonging to the Estate of the late WM. PEILL ESQ.

235 Bags of Gum,
9 Chests of Ditto,
10½ Chests of Gum Ammoniac,
33 Chests of Bees Wax,
82 Pieces of Ivory.

AND

A quantity of Barrilla and Chalk,

Bombay, 29th June 1825.

For Sale
AT
Framjee Cawasjee's Office,
IMPORTED PER
ROYAL GEORGE
FROM
LONDON,

A FEW half Chests of 6 dozen, and quarter Chests of 3 dozen each English Claret, 30 Rs. per dozen from T. M. Smith, of very good flavour and sound quality, approved by several gentlemen of this place and found equal to Carbonell's 2d growth claret.

TERMS CASH.

No order for outstations will be executed unless accompanied by a remittance, and an agent appointed to receive and forward the wine up the country.

(3) Bombay, 29th June 1825.

For Sale
CEYLON GOVERNMENT
Bills on England,

IN Sets of £520, £416, £312, £208, £104, and £52 each at Twelve Months' Sight,---Tenders will be received by Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Rampart Row, 29th June, 1825.

Passage to England
THE FIRST CLASS
SHIP
ROYAL GEORGE,
500 TONS,
Stephenson Ellerby,
COMMANDER,
TO SAIL FOR LONDON ON OR BEFORE THE 15TH OF JULY;
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY
AT THE
OFFICE
OF
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Bombay, 29th June 1825.

Passage to the Clyde.
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP
AMITY
OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,
Thomas Johnson
COMMANDER,
WILL SAIL
FOR
GREENOCK
ON THE 15TH PROXIMO.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for passengers, and persons desirous of going themselves, or of sending children direct to Scotland, without being exposed to the trouble and expense of an intermediate journey, will find the present an eligible opportunity of doing so.

For particulars apply to the Commander at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM NICOL.

N. B.—A medical gentleman willing to undertake the duty of the Ship on the homeward voyage will receive a handsome allowance.

Bombay, 29th June 1825.

Advertisement.

A LADY rather elderly, from unexpected circumstances, is desirous of engaging herself as attendant for the passage to England either on a Lady or two Children. For particulars reference to be made thro' Mr. EGAN, of the Auditor General's Office, at Colaba.

(c.) Bombay, 29th June 1825.

WINES FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Mr. PATRICK STEWART,

VERY Superior Old Sherry imported per Cambridge in June 1824.

From Wilkinson Crosthwait and Co.

In Butts..... 750 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 375 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 20 per doz.

From Christopher Smith, Sons and Co.

In Butts..... 700 Rupees.
In Hhds..... 350 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 19 Rs.per doz.

Madeira from Blackburn and Co.

In Pipe.....450 Rupees.
In 6 dozen Cases.. 16 Rs.per doz.

Cape Madeira per Pipe. 150 Rupees.
Hhds. 75 ditto.

Bombay, 29th June 1825.

TICKETS in the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1825, may be had at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE, and Co. at Rupees 120 each.

Bombay, 29th June, 1825.

LOST.

ON SATURDAY

THE 25TH INST.

A PACKET OF PAPERS

CONTAINING

A RECEIPT Signed by the late JOHN COLLIN MUNRO Esq. for 1,900 Rs.

An original Respondentia Bond signed by SORABJEE MANOCKJEE for 750 Rs.

A Bill Signed by Mr. CHARLES BETTICUM for 60 Rs.

If any person will bring the above Packet at the Office of the Bombay Summachar shall receive a reward of 100 Rupees.

Bombay, 29th June 1825.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1825. No. 1830.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th JUNE, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 206, of 1825—With reference to the Hon'ble Court's commands, under date the 2d February 1825, authorizing all Vacancies which may occur on the Senior Lists at the several Presidencies up to the 1st May 1826, to be filled up as formerly, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotions in consequence of the deaths of Lieut. Generals Thomas Marshall and Andrew Anderson; the former on the 20th May 1824, and the latter on the 16th September 1824.

Senior Officer Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, Lieut. General Charles Boye to be placed on the "Senior list" in succession to Lieutenant General T. Marshall deceased. 21st May 1824.

Senior Officer Colonel of Engineers, Major General W. H. Blachford to be placed on the "Senior list" in succession to Lieut. General Andrew Anderson deceased. 17th Sept. 1824.

Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Adam Hogg to take rank vice Boye placed on the Senior list. Date of rank 21st May 1824.

PROMOTION.

Senior Lieut. Col. of Infantry William Hull to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant vice D. Prother deceased. Date of rank 19th March 1825.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Robertson to take rank vice A. Hogg promoted. Date of rank 21st May 1824.

Lieuteant Colonel P. Lodwick to take rank vice Grant retired. Do. 2d June 1824.

PROMOTION.

Senior Major James Morse to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Hull promoted. Date of rank 19th March 1825.

11th Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major Wm. Gordon, Captain J. T. Molesworth and Lieutenant John Davies to take rank in succession to A. Robertson promoted. Date of rank 21st May 1824.

13th Regiment N. I.

PROMOTION.

Senior Captain Richard Stamper (deceased) to be Major vice Morse promoted. Date of rank 19th March 1825.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Captain Dennis L. Victor, and Lieut. Robert Shortreed to take rank in succession to Morse, promoted. Date of rank 19th March 1825.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Captain Henry Pottinger to be Major, Lieutenant Albany Troward to be Captain and Ensign Philip John Vaillant to be Lieutenant in succession to Stamper deceased. Date of Rank 1st May 1825.

21st Regiment N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major George Noble, Captain Alexander Lighton, and Lieutenant Wm. Lang to take rank in succession to Lodwick, promoted Date of rank 2d June 1824.

Engineers.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel Thomas A. Cowper to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant vice Blachford placed on the Senior List. Date of rank 17th September 1824.

Senior Major Ed. H. Bellasis to be Lieutanant Colonel vice Cowper, promoted. Do. do. do.

Captain J. S. R. Drummond to be Major and 1st Lieutenant Wm. Tate to be Captain in succession to Bellasis, promoted. Do. do. do.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1825.

No. 207 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Lieutenant R. Mignan, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment to the Command of the Escort of the Political Agent at Bussorah.

Bombay Castle, 21st June, 1825.

No. 208 of 1825.—In consequence of the death of Surgeon John Warner on the 7th Instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon James Bird, to be Surgeon in succesion to Warner deceased—date of rank 8th June 1825.

No. 209 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. W. Watson, second Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, to be Commissary at Broach vice Foster deceased; Captain F. P. Lester, of the Regiment of Artillery to succeed Captain Watson at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 23d June 1825.

No. 210 of 1825.—Lieutenant William Noton, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Marine Battalion; having produced a certificate in proof of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 23d June, 1825.

No. 211 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Political Department, to appoint Ensign R. Stark, of the first Grenadiers, to act as an Assistant of the 2d Class in the Department of the Revenue Surveyor in Guzeratt, during the period of Lieutenant Reynolds acting as an Assistant of the first class.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,—*Chief Secretary.*

MARINE PROMOTIONS;

21st June 1825:

Second Lieutenant Robt. Moresby to be First Lieutenant, Vice Searight deceased.—Date of Rank 27th May 1825.

Senior Midshipman Geo. Pilcher, to be a Second Lieutenant, vice Moresby promoted.—Do. Do. Do.

By order of the Honorable the Gov. in Council.

D. GREENHILL, *Acting Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Castle, 22d June, 1825.

Mr. William George Bird, Collecter of Sea Customs in Guzerat.

Mr. Frederick Bourchier, Deputy Collector of Customs and Town Duties, at the Presidency.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's. from 1*s.* 14*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per Rupee.

Calcutta..30 Days 104 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.

Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y R. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...136 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.

Unremittable 105 per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1825.

The Bishop of Calcutta left Bombay on Monday, under the usual salute, for Poonah; where he is to consecrate the church. It is understood he intends leaving this part of India, finally, in the begining of next month.

The Abberton will sail for London on Saturday next.

The following are Passengers.

Lieut. Col. & Mrs. Sealy, and two Children.
Capt. Sealy, H. C.'s Marine.
Capt. Connor, H. M. 20th Regt.
Mrs. & Miss Foster.
Lieut. Furlong, H. M. 20th Regt.
Miss Furlong.
Lieut. Stalker.
Lieut. Hawkins, H. C.'s Marine, and about 50 Invalids of H. M. 47th Regiment.

Surat, we regret to hear, is again afflicted with the Cholera Morbus, to which virulent disease, the natives are falling victims in great numbers daily.

The predatory gangs, which for so many years have been in the habits of committing depredations in Candeish, are at last (we are gratified to hear) brought to a sense of their true interests; and by conciliating measures, which have been adopted by the local authorities, induced to turn their attention to habits of industry for their support; and thus by following the employments of their more peaceful neighbours ensure *them* security, while the country in general must be greatly benefitted by such an increase of cultivators.

The Govt. of Kahdanpoor having become vacant, by the death of the late Nawab, attempts were made by some of his Ministers, to place an illegitimate child on the musnud; but a discovery having been made, as to the defect of title, some persons whose claims are supported by the nearest ties of consanguinity,

are warmly contending for the rights of possession.

We much regret that our absence from the Theatre, (which was unavoidable) prevents us offering a description of the amusement on Monday evening; which we understand was conducted in a manner reflecting infinite credit on many of the Gentlemen concerned. This we can readily believe having witnessed acting at Bombay, which evinced ability, that could never fail to please in a high degree, if once exerted.

Some weeks since, we gave a few sentences of eloquence which had passed between Charler X. and the Russian Ambassador, as being characteristic of the principles and wisdom, restored with Legitimacy and the Bourbons; and we now offer a small extract, equally well calculated to show the policy of a British Cabinet, and its *generous* feelings towards a fallen enemy.

DR. ANTOMMARCHI AND THE BRITISH PRIVY COUNCIL.—"The Council had sent for me to appear before them: I went, and found that they wished to have some information respecting the climate of St. Helena; which I gave them.—"And Longwood—its situation was good?"—"Horrible! cold, hot, dry, and damp, it exhibited an amalgamation of every extreme of atmospherical variation twenty times in a day."—"But this had no influence on General Bonaparte's health?"—"It sent him to his grave!"—"How can that be? he died of an hereditary affection."—"Hereditary diseases are chimeras, the existence of which medicine does not acknowledge. It was the climate that killed him."—"You think so?"—"I am certain of it."—"But his father?"—"His father died of a *schirrus of the pylorus* and of a *chronic gastro-hepatitis*. His affections had not been transmitted to him any more than his genius; everything resided in him."—"—Would he not have been attacked with the same complaint in Europe?"—"No; it is endemic only in the latitude of St. Helena."—"What would have been the consequence of a change of residence?"—"That he would still be alive."—"Even if the change should have taken place only a few months ago?"—"Even then: his constitution was naturally strong, and it has required two years' exposure to the climate to destroy it."—"Did the formation of the ulcer date only from that period?"—It had no existence before."—"It is a pity!"—"A pity!!"—"But the tranquillity of the world was at stake."—"However * * * * * * *."—"Yes," said a Member of the Council, "he would have upset Europe again if he had been able to approach it."—"Political questions are not within my sphere; but there were stations quite as secure and less unhealthy."—"Who could know that St. Helena was so insalubrious?"—"Who? the Parliament, the Royal Society, every body. Registers of deaths are every where kept, and they prove that nobody at St. Helena attains the age of 40 without either dying or being struck with intellectual nullity."—This reply offended one of the Members of the Council.—"*What signifies, after all, the death of General Bonaparte? It rids us of an implacable enemy, and delivers him from a painful situation in which he would have remained for ever.*"—"The assurances given to us by the Governor," answered I, "were not of that nature."—"The Governor! the Governor!"—"Your Excellency does not do him justice: he was a strict follower of his instructions."—"*If so, why did he not cause the body of Bonaparte to be thrown into lime? the idol would then have been completely destroyed, and we should have the sooner done with him.*"—His Excellency had opened his mind without reserve: I had nothing more to say, and withdrew. I now had the measure of Ministerial antipathy.—*Last Days of Napoleon.*

We entertain a great partiality for these choice morsels.—In deliberate speeches and set harangues, it is not so often discovered what men really are, as what they wish to be thought, whereas in these momentary ebulitions of pride, or passion, the wary steps of prudence are too slow to overtake the naked thought, ere it as fled on the wings of utterance. In the few sentences, which thus escaped undressed, from the Privy Council, during the above examination, what contemptible feelings are exposed, and plans of imbecility betrayed.—Malignant Hatred following its victim to the grave, and Cowardice trembling while one particle of flesh remains.—Men like to shine in the pages of history.—How will these brilliant characters blaze forth to future generations? when conduct, unassisted by interest and pride of place, shall stand alone, a candidate for public respect, and the historian after recounting the actions of Napoleon, writes.—"Such were his transcendent powers of mind, that men scarcely believed death could extinguish them. A sort of religious superstition seemed to exist even amongst his bitterest enemies, that the dead body would certainly work miracles; as a proof of which, the Privy Council of England ordered it to be destroyed.—The most dignified and magnanimous Council, of the greatest nation in the world, actually placed their last hopes for the peace of themselves, and indeed of all Europe, in a *bushel of lime*!!!

We have been obliged with the sight of a drawing, executed in a style of superior taste and neatness, from an obelisk erected to perpetuate the memory of that gallant and skilful defence of Khoragong, in 1818 by a small detachment of our troops against the Paishwa's whole army.

This monument is well calculated to insure durability, being constructed of a fine specimen of Basalt from the vicinity of Kutruss ghaut, the high polish of which adds considerable beauty to the simple elegance of the design. The shaft, which is 49 feet, surmounts a base of 15. making an elevation on the whole of 64 feet.

The area, in which the obelisk stands, is surrounded by iron railing, which as a protection, may be very proper, but we should conceive the inscriptions within, which are supposed to give travellers information, must bear some analogy to the candle under a bushel.————The lamp-irons surmounting the masonry forming the gateway (unless Actually containing lamps for lighting a public road) ought to give place to ornaments more classical and appropriate; empty lamp—irons being but sorry trophies to decorate monuments of heroism.

The following inscriptions are on the base of the obelisk.

INSCRIPTION ON THE WESTERN TABLET

THIS COLUMN
IS ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE DEFENCE OF KOREGAUM
BY A DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN STAUNTON OF THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT
WHICH WAS SURROUNDED ON THE 1ST OF JAN. 1818
BY THE PAISHWA'S WHOLE ARMY UNDER HIS PERSONAL COMMAND
AND WITHSTOOD THROUGHOUT THE DAY A SERIES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE AND SANGUINARY ASSAULTS OF HIS BEST TROOPS.
CAPTAIN STAUNTON
UNDER THE MOST APPALLING CIRCUMSTANCES,
PERSEVERED IN HIS DESPERATE RESISTANCE.
AND SECONDED BY THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT OF HIS DETACHMENT.
AT LENGTH ACHIEVED THE SIGNAL DISCOMFITURE OF THE ENEMY;
AND ACCOMPLISHED ONE OF THE PROUDEST TRIUMPHS
OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE EAST.
TO PERPETUATE
THE MEMORY OF THE BRAVE TROOPS
TO WHOSE HEROIC FIRMNESS
AND DEVOTION IT OWES THE GLORY OF THAT DAY,
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT
HAS DIRECTED THE NAMES OF THEIR CORPS AND OF THE KILLED & WOUNDED
TO BE INSCRIBED ON THIS MONUMENT.

The Northern Tablet has a Similar in the Mahratta Character.

COPY OF THE INSCRIPTION ON THE EASTERN TABLET

NAMES OF CORPS & EUROPEAN OFFICERS ENGAGED

DETACHMENT OF MADRAS ARTILLERY
- LT. W. CHISHOLM, KILLED
- ASSIST. SURG. J. WYLLIE

2d BAT. 1ST REGT. N. I.
- CAPT. F. F. STAUNTON
- LT. J. JONES
- " T. PATTERSON KILLED
- " J. CONNELLON WOUND.
- ASST. SURG. T. WINGATE K'D.

POONAH AUXILIARY HORSE LIEUT. C. SWANSTON WOUNDED

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

KILLED. MADRAS ARTILLERY, SERGEANT MARK BURKE &c.

Here Follow the Names of the whole Natives as well as European.

2D BATTALION 1ST REGT. N. I.	50	
KILLED.—ORIGINAL STRENGTH.		500
ARTILLERY	12 DO.	26 DO.
GUN LASCARS	4 DO.	16 DO.
3 BATTALION 1ST REGT. N. I.	105	WOUNDED.
ARTILLERY	8 DO.	
GUN LASCARS	5 DO.	
AUXILIARY HORSE KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.	96	200 DO.
TOTAL	280	TOTAL 742

The Southern Tablet has a similar inscription in the Mahratta Characters.

Perhaps there is not any form so well adapted to this purpose, as the one selected; an obelisk uniting much of the stability which characterizes the pyramid, with the lighter elegance of a column. The antiquity of obelisks is not known, but the first, of which any account appears in history, was one erected by Ramises King of Egypt during the Trojan war. It was 40 cubits in hight, and Herodotus relates that 20,000 men were employed in forming it. Most of those claiming any degree of antiquity, are formed of a single stone, which accounts for the immense numbers of men required in such works. Our progenitors appear to have taken great pride in the erection of columns without a joint. In Hindoos-

are warmly contending for the rights of possession.

We much regret that our absence from the Theatre, (which was unavoidable) prevents us offering a description of the amusement on Monday evening; which we understand was conducted in a manner reflecting infinite credit on many of the Gentlemen concerned. This we can readily believe having witnessed acting at Bombay, which evinced ability, that could never fail to please in a high degree, if once exerted.

Some weeks since, we gave a few sentences of eloquence which had passed between Charler X. and the Russian Ambassador, as being characteristic of the principles and wisdom, restored with Legitimacy and the Bourbons; and we now offer a small extract, equally well calculated to show the policy of a British Cabinet, and its *generous* feelings towards a fallen enemy.

DR. ANTOMMARCHI AND THE BRITISH PRIVY COUNCIL.—"The Council had sent for me to appear before them: I went, and found that they wished to have some information respecting the climate of St. Helena; which I gave them.—"And Longwood—its situation was good?"—"Horrible! cold, hot, dry, and damp, it exhibited an amalgamation of every extreme of atmospherical variation twenty times in a day."—"But this had no influence on General Bonaparte's health?"—"It sent him to his grave!"—"How can that be? he died of an hereditary affection."—"Hereditary diseases are chimeras, the existence of which medicine does not acknowledge. It was the climate that killed him."—"You think so?"—"I am certain of it."—"But his father?"—"His father died of a *schirrus of the pylorus* and of a *chronic gastro-hepatitis*. His affections had not been transmitted to him any more than his genius; everything resided in him."—"—Would he not have been attacked with the same complaint in Europe?"—"No; it is endemic only in the latitude of St. Helena."—"What would have been the consequence of a change of residence?"—"That he would still be alive."—"Even if the change should have taken place only a few months ago?"—"Even then: his constitution was naturally strong, and it has required two years' exposure to the climate to destroy it."—"Did the formation of the ulcer date only from that period?"—It had no existence before."—"It is a pity!"—"A pity!!"—"But the tranquillity of the world was at stake."—"However * * * * * * *."—"Yes," said a Member of the Council, "he would have upset Europe again if he had been able to approach it."—"Political questions are not within my sphere; but there were stations quite as secure and less unhealthy."—"Who could know that St. Helena was so insalubrious?"—"Who? the Parliament, the Royal Society, every body. Registers of deaths are every where kept, and they prove that nobody at St. Helena attains the age of 40 without either dying or being struck with intellectual nullity."—This reply offended one of the Members of the Council.—"*What signifies, after all, the death of General Bonaparte? It rids us of an implacable enemy, and delivers him from a painful situation in which he would have remained for ever.*"—"The assurances given to us by the Governor," answered I, "were not of that nature."—"The Governor! the Governor!"—"Your Excellency does not do him justice: he was a strict follower of his instructions."—"*If so, why did he not cause the body of Bonaparte to be thrown into lime? the idol would then have been completely destroyed, and we should have the sooner done with him.*"—His Excellency had opened his mind without reserve: I had nothing more to say, and withdrew. I now had the measure of Ministerial antipathy.—*Last Days of Napoleon.*

We entertain a great partiality for these choice morsels.—In deliberate speeches and set harangues, it is not so often discovered what men really are, as what they wish to be thought, whereas in these momentary ebulitions of pride, or passion, the wary steps of prudence are too slow to overtake the naked thought, ere it as fled on the wings of utterance. In the few sentences, which thus escaped undressed, from the Privy Council, during the above examination, what contemptible feelings are exposed, and plans of imbecility betrayed.—Malignant Hatred following its victim to the grave, and Cowardice trembling while one particle of flesh remains.—Men like to shine in the pages of history.—How will these brilliant characters blaze forth to future generations? when conduct, unassisted by interest and pride of place, shall stand alone, a candidate for public respect, and the historian after recounting the actions of Napoleon, writes.—"Such were his transcendent powers of mind, that men scarcely believed death could extinguish them. A sort of religious superstition seemed to exist even amongst his bitterest enemies, that the dead body would certainly work miracles; as a proof of which, the Privy Council of England ordered it to be destroyed.—The most dignified and magnanimous Council, of the greatest nation in the world, actually placed their last hopes for the peace of themselves, and indeed of all Europe, in a *bushel of lime*!!!

We have been obliged with the sight of a drawing, executed in a style of superior taste and neatness, from an obelisk erected to perpetuate the memory of that gallant and skilful defence of Khoragong, in 1818 by a small detachment of our troops against the Paishwa's whole army.

This monument is well calculated to insure durability, being constructed of a fine specimen of Basalt from the vicinity of Kutruss ghaut, the high polish of which adds considerable beauty to the simple elegance of the design. The shaft, which is 49 feet, surmounts a base of 15. making an elevation on the whole of 64 feet.

The area, in which the obelisk stands, is surrounded by iron railing, which as a protection, may be very proper, but we should conceive the inscriptions within, which are supposed to give travellers information, must bear some analogy to the candle under a bushel.————The lamp-irons surmounting the masonry forming the gateway (unless Actually containing lamps for lighting a public road) ought to give place to ornaments more classical and appropriate; empty lamp-irons being but sorry trophies to decorate monuments of heroism.

The following inscriptions are on the base of the obelisk.

INSCRIPTION ON THE WESTERN TABLET

THIS COLUMN
IS ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE DEFENCE OF KOREGAUM
BY A DETACHMENT COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN STAUNTON OF THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT
WHICH WAS SURROUNDED ON THE 1ST OF JAN. 1818
BY THE PAISHWA'S WHOLE ARMY UNDER HIS PERSONAL COMMAND
AND WITHSTOOD THROUGHOUT THE DAY A SERIES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE AND SANGUINARY ASSAULTS OF HIS BEST TROOPS.
CAPTAIN STAUNTON
UNDER THE MOST APPALLING CIRCUMSTANCES,
PERSEVERED IN HIS DESPERATE RESISTANCE.
AND SECONDED BY THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT OF HIS DETACHMENT.
AT LENGTH ACHIEVED THE SIGNAL DISCOMFITURE OF THE ENEMY;
AND ACCOMPLISHED ONE OF THE PROUDEST TRIUMPHS
OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE EAST.
TO PERPETUATE
THE MEMORY OF THE BRAVE TROOPS
TO WHOSE HEROIC FIRMNESS
AND DEVOTION IT OWES THE GLORY OF THAT DAY,
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT
HAS DIRECTED THE NAMES OF THEIR CORPS AND OF THE KILLED & WOUNDED
TO BE INSCRIBED ON THIS MONUMENT.

The Northern Tablet has a Similar in the Mahratta Character.

COPY OF THE INSCRIPTION ON THE EASTERN TABLET

NAMES OF CORPS & EUROPEAN OFFICERS ENGAGED

DETACHMENT OF MADRAS ARTILLERY	LT. W. CHISHOLM, KILLED ASSIST. SURG. J. WYLLIE
2d BAT. 1ST REGT. N. I.	CAPT. F. F. STAUNTON LT. J. JONES " T. PATTERSON KILLED " J. CONNELLON WOUND. ASST. SURG. T. WINGATE K'D.

POONAH AUXILIARY HORSE LIEUT. C. SWANSTON WOUNDED

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED
KILLED. MADRAS ARTILLERY, SERGEANT MARK BURKE &c.

Here Follow the Names of the whole Natives as well as European.

2D BATTALION 1ST REGT. N. I.	50	
KILLED.—ORIGINAL STRENGTH.		500
ARTILLERY	12 DO.	26 DO.
GUN LASCARS	4 DO.	16 DO.
3 BATTALION 1ST REGT. N. I.	105	WOUNDED.
ARTILLERY	8 DO.	
GUN LASCARS	5 DO.	
AUXILIARY HORSE	96	200 DO.
KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.		
TOTAL	280	TOTAL 742

The Southern Tablet has a similar inscription in the Mahratta Characters.

Perhaps there is not any form so well adapted to this purpose, as the one selected; an obelisk uniting much of the stability which characterizes the pyramid, with the lighter elegance of a column. The antiquity of obelisks is not known, but the first, of which any account appears in history, was one erected by Ramises King of Egypt during the Trojan war. It was 40 cubits in hight, and Herodotus relates that 20,000 men were employed in forming it. Most of those claiming any degree of antiquity, are formed of a single stone, which accounts for the immense numbers of men required in such works. Our progenitors appear to have taken great pride in the erection of columns without a joint. In Hindoos-

than there are several of very considerable magnitude; three of which are so far distant from any place where stone of the same description is procurable, that, the mere conveyance of such ponderous masses, appears little short of a miracle, and so ignorant are the natives as to their origin, or the methods by which they were raised, that they are invariably ascribed to the performance of some deity. At Buckrah in Tirhoot, where one of these columns stands, the people believe it to rise from the centre of the earth; and although a gentleman, who, in his researches after inscriptions, had dug to the bottom of the shaft which is 20 feet below the surface of the earth, the people employed had no faith in the conviction of their own senses, but declared that the living God pitied their labours, and had satisfied curiosity by a deception; well knowing that such was the perseverance of our antiquary, he would have continued the work without ever being rewarded for his expense and trouble.

Amongst other selections we present our readers with La Testa di Marte "or the Haunted Head, a story which has excited much interest at home, and we have heard will shortly become an appendage to the prompter's books at Drury-lane; Be that as it may, the title of it brought to our recollection a tale of the *Devil's head in the Valley perilous* written by the ancient and renowned traveller, Sir John Mandeville, in the reign of Edward III about the year 1367. Which we have added with his story of *Hippocras's daughter transformed to a dragon.* Both of these tales are not only in themselves highly amusing but have the additional recommendation of being the *first* prose writings in the English language.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut, Alex. Balmanno, 2d Lt. Cy.
Lieut. A. J. Stenton, 1st Gr. Regt
Lieut. & Qr. Mr. Thomas Candy, 20th Regt.
Capt. W. Foquett, 20th Regt.
Lieut. A. M. D. Elder, 1st or Gr. Regt.

DEPARTURES.—T. W. Blake, Nizam's Service.
Lieut. G. N. Money, 3d Lt. Cy.
Cornet F. Farrant, 3d Lt. Cy.
Lieut. & Qr. Mr. Thomas Candy, 20th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 23d, American Brig Ann, Charles Millet, Commander, from Muscat, left Mocha 16th May, Muscat 16th June.—24th, Portuguese Grab Ship Asia Feliz, L. M. Fernandes, Commander, from Mosambique.

DEPARTURES.—June 26th, Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Sultaney, Sharp, Nacqudah, to Mauritius.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Abberton, for London.
Royal George, for Ditto.
Amity, for Ditto.
Windsor, for China.
H. C. Vansittart, for Do.
Inglis, for Do.
Lowjee, for Ditto.
Sophia, for Persian Gulph.
Caderbux, for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 3. H. C. Armed Brig Asscerghur, W. Warden, from Arracan 28th May.—Do. H. C. Armed Keith Trusty, J. Boyce, from ditto ditto.—Do. Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, from ditto ditto.—June 4, H. C. Ship Waterloo, R. Alager, from Portsmouth 13th February.—Do. H. C. Surveying Ship Research, J. Crawford, from Arracan 28th May.—Do. Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, from Rangoon 24th May.—Do. Ship Grenada, A. Anderson, from New South Wales 27th February.—June 5. Ship Good Success, W. Poyntz, from China 11th April.—Do. Ship Bombay, Samuel Parker, from Rangoon 20th May.—June 6, Brig Minerva, J. Lihou, from South America 21st October, Otaheite 29th January, and Malacca 2d May.

Passengers per Asseerghur.—Brigadier-General Grant, C. B.—Captain Anderson, of the Pioneers.

Per Francis Warden.—Brigadier Smith; Quarter Master Coates, of the 54th Regiment, and the Quarter Master of the 44th Regiment.

Per H. C. Ship Waterloo.—Mrs. Musita, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Stuart and Child, Misses Cheape and Pinkerton, Rev. Mr. Robertson, Captain Stewart, 1st Cavalry, Lieut. Musita, Madras Establishment, Mr. Laurel, Writer, Messrs. Taylor, McGennis, Andrews, Hickes, and Frederic, Cadets.

Per Research.—Commodore John Hayes.

Per Earl Kellie, Messrs. R. Macarthy and J. S. Reed, Mariners.

Per Good Success from Singapoor.—Lieutenant Chester, Bengal Native Infantry.

From Penang.—William Cotes, Esq Merchant.

Per Bombay Captain W. Hornblow, Captain T. Healy, 47th Regiment, Captain R. Crow, Messrs. H. Lambey and L. Darby, Mariners, [illegible] ubadar, 1 Jemedar, and 94 Sepoys, of the Benga[illegible] arines.

DEPARTURES.—June 3. Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellico, for Arracan.—June 4. Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 7th, Ship Lady Campbell, Captain J. Irvin, from London 21st January, St. Jago 7th February, and Cape of Good Hope 10th April.—Do. H. M. Ship Larne, Captain J. Kingcome, from Rangoon.—8th, Ship Zenobia, Captain D. Wilson, from Rangoon 7th May.—9th, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain F. Marryatt, from Rangoon 15th May.—Do. Shooner Fortune, Captain J. Correya, from Cochin 8th May, and Pondicherry 8th June.—10th, Ship Hydrose, Captain M. J. D. Reys, from Calcutta 31st May.—Do. Ship Sumdany, Captain J. G. Reid, from Rangoon 6th May.—12th, American Brig Caspian, Captain S. Cook, from Boston 24th December, 1824, and Isle of France 13th May.

DEPARTURES.—June 3d, Brig Jamesina, Captain A. Grant, for Rangoon.—Do. H. M. Ship Larne, Captain J. Kingcome, on a cruise.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Hurnee, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of the Beverend John Cooper, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Aberdeen, in December last, Eliza, the Lady of Captain J. Walker, of the Bombay Artillery.—At Surat, on the 14th inst. of Cholera, Henry William Clerk, fourth Son of James Taylor Esq. Civil Service, aged 2 years and 11 days.—At Girgon, on Tuesday the 21st instant, George Malcolm, the eldest Son of Mr. George Higgs, aged 14 months and 19 days, whose loss is much regretted by his afflicted parents.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 2d June, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, V. Rees Esq. of the Surveyor General's Office, to Sophia, only Daughter of the late J. B. Plusker, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 2d June, Mr. James Hill, late Branch Pilot, and Pensioner on the Bengal Marine Establishment, aged about 60 years.—In the Fort, on the 4th June, Laura Louisa, youngest child of Captain Transon, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, aged 3 years and 3 months.—In Fort William, in consequence of an accident in a Buggy with a restive Horse, Lieut. Colonel HENRY REDDISH BROWNE, Commanding His Majesty's 87th Regiment to the unutterable sorrow of his brother Officers and the Regiment at large.—As an Officer, Lieut. Colonel BROWNE's character stood deservedly high, and if his life had been spared, his enthusiasm and abilities would unquestionably have procured for him the highest honors of his profession, His system of command was founded on the most prominent trait of his character, Humanity—and the duties of both Officers and men it was his constant study to make as light and agreeable to them as their due discharge would admit of. He was the first to join in all manly supports and diversions, and amongst the men he was a great promoter of all athletic exercises.—Such a man must be deeply regretted by his brother Officers; cut off from them by an untoward accident in the very bloom of his life. The men of the Regiment are completely cast down by sorrow and despair of the loss of an Officer who was their idol—he secured their affection and esteem by the most scrupulous attention to their wants and comforts; and may their honest tears ascend to plead for him who never willingly could distress a human being.—Lieut. Col. Browne joined the Regiment as Ensign in the West Indies in 1801, at the age of sixteen, and by a steady perseverance in his profession, died in the command of the same Battalion in Fort William, 5th June 1825, leaving a widow to mourn her heavy and irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, the 6th June, at the Black town Church, by the Revd. John Baptist, Prefect of the Capuchin Missionaries, &c. Mr. Francis Lamoory, to Thomasia Virginia, third Daughter of the late Mr. Francis Aubry.—On the 7th June, at St. George's Church, by the Rev Wm. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles Hosmer, Madras Artillery, to Miss Eliza Scott, second Daughter of the late J. D. White, Esq. Member of the Medical Board.

BIRTHS.—At Tranquebar, on the 26th May, Mrs. M. C. Penman, of a Daughter.—On Thursday, the 2d June, at Samulcottah, the Lady of Henry Memardiere, Esq. 19th Regt. of a Son.—At their residence in Pursewaukum, the wife of Mr. C. G. Warwick, of a Son.—At the Presidency, on the afternoon of the 7th June, Colonel James Erskine, C. B. of H. M's. 48th Foot.

DEATHS.—Of Cholera, at Wallajahbad, on the 6th instant Ensign HENRY DIXON, 16th Regt. N. I. much regretted by all who knew him.—At Tranquebar, on the 8th instant, Miss HENRIETTA MACKLINA OLIVORIOUS, the only Grand-Daughter of Mrs. OLIVORIOUS, leaving an unfortunate aged disconsolate Grand Mother and family to bemoan her irreparable loss; she was beloved by all her acquaintance, and died universally lamented, at the early age of 13 years, 10 months and 16 days.

EUROPE.

DEATH—At Elgin, on the 21st of December last, of a decline, Louisa, youngest Daughter of the late Rev. John Macdonell, Minister of Forres Morayshire N. B. aged 17 years.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

June 13th, 1825.

6 Per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " 2 to 8 per Cent. Prem.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 9 at 6 Do. do.

Ditto on Bengal 105 at 108 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Ditto on Bombay par.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, in the roads, on Thursday last, of His Majesty's Ship *Boadecia*, Commodore Sir Jas. Brisbane, from England the 18th February.

His Excellency landed yesterday morning under a Salute from the Fort.

Yesterday arrived the Ship *Khusrovie*, Captain Edwin, from Bombay the 4th Instant, and the *Holly Lutchmy*, Captain Wm. Rodgers, from Vizagapatam 9th April, and Coringa the 9th Instant.

Mad. Gaz.—June 18.

EUROPE.

TROTTING MATCH. The great match for 500 sovereigns, of Major Bouverie's fast trotting mare, good at 17 miles, in one hour, on saddle, took place yesterday, round the mile circle, in Ashstead Park, in harness, with feather weight. The mare was matched to trot, carrying any weight, 27 miles in two hours. At this season of the year it was greater than that performed by Traveller, and previously by Giles's Lightheel, of Leadenhall-market, both of which did 28 miles in two hours with time to spare. The start took place at nine o'clock in the morning, and it was the finest *timed* race, perhaps ever seen. The ground was crowded; betting 5 to 4 on time; some hundreds the stakes. The miles were performed as follows, and we give the time to show the nicety of the stride of the mare:—

	M.	S.		M.	S.
1st mile.....	4	10	.....	4	15
2	4	11	.....	4	12
3	4	9	.....	4	14
4	4	8	.....	4	18
5	4	12	.....	4	20
6	4	7	.....	4	20
7	4	9	.....	4	21
8	4	10	.....	4	27
9	4	11	.....	4	22
10	4	10	.....	4	25
11	4	9	.....	4	26
12	4	8	.....	4	30
13	5	40			

This performance is the fastest in harness on record; it beats that of Giles's and that of Traveller. The mare had more than 14 minutes to spare on the match; but the ground was rather under the mile, and the day perhaps was better than one selected in the spring. The mare did her miles to a few steps, and never once broke, for she cannot gallop. Young Scott, of Bury, drove her.

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES.

Sunday morning was married, at the Parish Church of Stephens', Coleman-street, Mr. William Woods to Miss Sophia Hodges. This was the first instance of presenting a Protest against the marriage ceremony of the Church since the rejection of the Marquis of Lansdown's Bill for granting relief to Protestant Dissenters entertaining scruples with regard to the established ceremony, and the following scene took place :—The parties being assembled in the Vestry-room, the Minister inquired of the bridegroom if he intended to present a Protest against the ceremony? Upon being answered in the affirmative, he said, "Then I don't marry you. I shall not marry you if any Protest is presented." One of the parties assembled then asked the Minister if it was his intention to refuse to marry the party? when he replied, "I have nothing to say to you, Sir; if you interrupt, I shall commit you into the custody of a constable;" upon which the party answered, that he was not guilty of any interruption; his presence as a friend & neighbour of the party being recognized by the rubric, and consistent with the law of the land. When at the altar the bridegroom presented a written protest, which the Minister, who was accompanied by the churchwarden, declared he would not receive repeating, that a constable was in attendance to take into custody any party who should interrupt the ceremony. The Minister having on this occasion read the whole of the service, on their return to the vestry-room, the gentleman who had given away the bride addressed the Minister as follows :—"May I now, Sir, say a few words to you? Did we not wait on you on Friday last to explain to you that the parties had conscientious scruples with regard to the marriage ceremony?" "You did." Did we not inform you that they would present a protest against that ceremony?" "You did." "Did you not state that you would receive that protest?" "I did." "When the Gentleman exclaimed, "Then, Sir, before what you esteem the Altar of God you have broken your promise." In reply to which the Minister pleaded that he had since changed his mind. One of the parties present then exclaimed, "What! a Minister of the Church change his mind after having given a solemn promise!" The party who had previously spoken, holding a bible in his hand, asked the Minister if he respected that book, emphatically reading aloud the following passage from the Psalm (101, v. 7.), "He that worketh deceit shall not dwell within my house; he that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight."

After some strong remarks upon the threat which had been used of meeting conscientious scruples by an appeal to the constable, the whole party retired. The following has been handed to us as a copy of the Protest delivered on the occasion:

"The undersigned Members of this Church of God, meeting in London, being Protestant Dissenters and commonly known by the name of Freethinking Christians, in obedience to the dictates of their own consciences, and in accordance with the instructions of the Church to that effect, hereby protest, as well on the part of the Church, as on their own part, against the use in their instance of the Marriage Ceremony as contained in the Book of Common Prayer, to which ceremony, though the same be contrary to their belief, they are compelled to submit, as the only means of obtaining a legal marriage. They feel themselves compelled to protest against such ceremony for the following reasons:—

"1st, Because whilst admitting the *Civil* institutions of the country, they deny the *Scripture* authority of the Church of England, to decree rites and ceremonies, much less to impose such, upon those who *dissent* from her community.

"2d, Because whilst admitting the *Civil*, they do not admit the *Spiritual* authority of the Minister by whom the marriage ceremony is performed, believing the Jewish priesthood to have been superseded by Christianity, and none other to have been instituted by Christ.

"3d, Because they do not believe in the doctrine of the *Trinity*, in the name of which the marriage ceremony is solemnized; this doctrine appearing to them and being by the Christian Church, of which they are members, publicly represented to the world, both in writing and discourse, as but one of the many lamentable corruptions of Christianity, alike repugant to reason, and contrary to Scripture.

(Signed) "W. WOODS.
"S. HODGES."

St. James's Chronicle. Dec. 7.

The regulations of the French police are admirable in many respects, particularly in what concerns the health or the safety of the public. No nostrum is permited to be sold, unless it be previously examined and approved by the college of physicians; so that no impudent quack can obtain a patent to poison the public, as in England. When a man pretends, to have made a valuable discovery in medicine and wishes to sell it, he must deposit a quanti ty of it, with the receipt for making it; a committee is appointed to make and try experiments with it, the committee makes a portion and compares it with the sample, it is then tried in the hospitals, and it is only when its beneficial effects have been fully established and proved, that the inventor is permitted to offer it to the public. The same sanitary care is exhibited on every subject connected with public health. Dogs are not permitted to go unmuzzled during the Canicule; a steam engine cannot be erected in any building that is not isolated; and recently an immense establishment for gas was prohibited working, on account of the deleterious effects of the effluvia on the health of the vicinity. This system is carried so far, that to throw soap suds down the drains is punished with fine and punishment, on account of the mephitic air it generates, and which endangers the lives of a portion of the community.

Bathing is permitted in the Seine, but only at the Swimming School, or in places so enclosed that public decency cannot be offended; and if any accident happens the proprietors are liable to punishment. At the School of Notation, nets are placed to prevent persons from being carried away by the current. A short time since, a young man diving got his head under the nets, and was carried away by the current and drowned. The moment the fact was known, the proprietor of the establishment, Madame Deligny, was prosecuted by Government, for culpable negligence, found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, fifty francs fine, and the expenses.

All cabriolets, even those belonging to private persons, are numbered; and if any accident happens, it is sufficient for a bystander to take the number, and the owner is prosecuted at the expense of Government.

In criminal prosecutions, the French system is admirable: the whole is carried on at the expense of Government. Of this, a remarkable instance may be adduced in the case of a man called Harper, alias M'Dougal, alias Le Breton. By means of forgery on the Bank of Scotland, he defrauded a Paris banker of 600*l.* —He absconded: a telegraphic despatch was sent to various points of the frontiers, but he had already passed them. It was afterwards discovered that he was at Ghent; the French Government, on the fact being communicated to it, wrote to the French ambassador at the Hague to get the Government of the low countries to give him up, which it did, and he was transferred under an escort to Paris, tried, and found guilty, without its costing the prosecutor a shilling, not even for counsel for preparing the indictment. As to prosecutors, indeed, the term is misapplied; the party injured is merely a witness, the Government being the prosecutor, the owner of any articles stolen not being obliged to appear unless his evidence be necessary to establish the fact. An English gentleman's stables were robbed, the delinquent was caught in the fact by a shoeblack, he was the only witness called, and the only inconvenience the owner of the harness sustained was its being detained by the Police as *pieces de conviction*, until after the trial: the man was found guilty, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and the party received back the harness on his receipt, without having a shilling to pay. How different all this from the English system! where seeing the police officers frequently cost ten times the value of the objects stolen. We will not extend the article farther, hoping to find such good examples will, in part at least, be followed where they are so sadly wanted.

London Literary Gaz.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Commons.

Thursday Feb. 10.

Sir G. Hill presented a petition from the county of Londondery, praying for the suppression of the Catholic Association.—Ordered to be printed.

To a question put respecting the Report of the Chancery Committee, the Solicitor General replied, that he believed a *partial* Report would be made, in a very short time by the Commission. (*Much laughing.*)

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Goulburn rose to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to unlawful Associations in Ireland. He said, that the Catholic Association had risen to a station which was calculated to alarm every honest man, because it was calculated to deprive Ireland of that returning peace and prosperity of which it stood so much in need. It had been admitted, that this Body did *virtually* represent the Irish Catholics; but the law was not to be virtually evaded, and a Body was not to be tolerated that supperseded the legal Authorities of the land. Mr. Goulburn described the Association as self-elected; that it differed from other Assemblies, because there was but one opinion amongst its Members, and therefore there was no mitigating discussion; that among its body were men who were the friends of Tone, Emmett, Russell, and other traitors who had borne arms in the Irish rebellion against the King's troops; that some of the Catholic Aristocracy and Gentry were also Members; (*Hear, hear!*) that it proceeded according to all the racognised forms of a Parliament, having its Committees of Finance, of Grievances, of Justice, &c. that it had subordinate Agents under its controul, and collected an onerous and grievous tax—(*Hear!*) The Catholic Prists, Mr. G. said, were employed in procuring the payment of the Rent, and regular books were kept, in which not only those who paid, but those who refused to pay, were inscribed; and an influence, amounting to direct compulsion, (*Hear, hear!*) was absolutely in force, for censure was bestowed on those who were backward in their offerings. This could not therefore be called a voluntary contribution. He did not complain of the Association's retaining the Irish press in their interest, nor of its disseminating Cobbett's writings; but of its unjustifiable interference with the administration of justice, he thought the Legislature had a right to complain. (*Hear!*) He might be told, that Associations in England took a similar course; but it did not follow that that which might be permitted in England could be allowed in Ireland; and the mode of interference of the Catholic Association could not be permitted without manifest mischief. Their agents interfered with the criminal proceedings in the Courts, and they perplexed the administration of justice. It was true, the Association exhorted the Irish people to preserve the peace:—but how? They were adjured to avoid Whiteboyism, in the same name of the living God and their Religion, by the *hatred* they bore the Orangemen! Could a real Christian have indicted this address, in which love of God and hatred of their neighbours were inculcated the same sentence? (*Hear!*) Such a conjunction must be deemed abominable in any period of Christianity: yet this document was read from the Catholic altars instead of a sermon. The Protestants viewed such proceedings with alarm, Government could not tamely allow of them, and Parliament was called upon to ride the country of a danger which threatened not only to perpetuate political divisions, but re-awaken religious animosities in all their force and bitterness. Mr. Goulburn next proceeded to explain the measure proposed to arrest the evil he had dilated upon. It was intended to extend the provisions of the Act he had formerly introduced for the Suppression of Secret Societies. The bill would render unlawful all societies assuming to act for redress of grievances, which were to have a permanent duration, or appointed committees to meet for above a certain time, and which levied or collected money. It would also render illegal all societies affiliated which corresponded with other societies, which excluded persons of any religious faith, and which took oaths otherwise than as directed by law. There would be exemptions of certain societies, which met for purposes connected merely with trade, agriculature, charity, and others of a harmless nature. The party charged with being a member would be prosecuted by indictment alone; so that in cases of vexatious prosecutions, the Attorney-General might have an opportunity of interference. He hoped most sincerely that these measures would restore peace to Ireland. By adopting them, Parliament would show to the world that it would listen to no threat—that it would despise anything like dictation. (*Hear!*) The result of the measure would be to remove from Ireland the scenes which he had described, and restore that muchdisturbed country to peace and happiness. (*Hear!*) In this hope, he rose to move "That leave be given to bring in a bill to amend certain Acts for the suppression of unlawful societies in Ireland."

Mr. J. Smith begged to remind the Right Hon. Gentleman of the cries, "To hell or Connaught!" fulminated against the Catholics, of the conflagration of their houses and the burning of their properties! (*Hear!*) They twere matters of historical record. The Orange party had long possessed the power of domination, and in some instances the Magistrates had abused their authority. The late Lord Chancellor of Ireland said, after an acquaintance with that country of many years, that "there was one law for the poor and another for the rich; but both were equally ill administered." (*Hear, hear!*) He did not approve of connecting the Supreme Being with feelings of vengeance; but had the Catholics no exculpatory plea? was not their conduct the result of a long series of insult and injury?—If the Orangemen were united, was it wonderful that the Catholics should associate? Harsh measures would only irritate the Irish people. There was one mode, and one mode alone, of tranquillizing Ireland. (*Hear, hear!*) It was to grant to the Irish Catholics a full participation in those rights which their Protestant brethren possessed. (*Hear!*) Was it not shameful that such disabilities should be allowed to exist, at a moment when they saw, in his Majesty's Hanoverian possessions, the most extensive toleration? (*Hear!*) The same observation was applicable to Canada; and he could also refer, on this subject, to several other parts of the world.

Mr. Abercromby was of opinion that the course about to be pursued towards Ireland, so far from producing tranquillity, was calculated to create irritation and engender sedition. Emancipation was the only weapon by which they could overturn the Catholic Association, for so long as they refused justice, so long would they keep up the Association (*Hear, hear!*) How could the Catholics be blamed for endeavouring to obtain the general rights enjoyed by their fellow-subjects? They had a right to associate for a redress of grievances. As to the Catholic Priests, if their conduct was wrong in mixing in public matters, was not that of the Protestant Political Bishop equally censurable. For his own part he disliked the union of priest and politician, of whatever persuasion, considering it extremely mischievous. The Catholic Association had, it was said, interfered with public justice; but how? It had made the rich man feel that he was amenable to the law, and had showen the poor man that he need not despair of justice. This was a great good, instead of an evil. The Catholic spirit was increasing, and the proposed bill would only add to that spirit: if they would not amancipate them, they had better let things alone. The real ground of opposition to Catholic Emancipation was Protestant monopoly. (*Hear, hear!*) Lord Wellesley's system, it was clear, had failed, and so would every other system, until Emancipation was granted.—Mr. Abercromby concluded, amidst loud cheering, by starting that he should resist to the utmost the measure of the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Sir H. Parnell said, that the proceedings of the Catholic Association had been most grossly misrepresented, and he defied its opponents to prove that it had any mischievous intentions towards the Protestant interest. Its conduct had been temperate and legal. The great object of the Rent was to show that the Catholic population was not, as had been so often alleged, indifferent on the question of Emancipation. Men who suffered ought at least to be allowed to murmur, and it was the safest way to let them. The bill would only create greater evils than those complained of. The Union with Ireland was only a union by Act of Parliament, and he warned the House of the dangers likely to follow on the enactment, of this pernicious bill. (*Hear, hear!*) They should think of the temper it would engender, of the numerical strength of the people, not less than eight millions—discontented, irritated, and lying close upon England! He conjured them to pause in this first step, for they might be assured of this, that they could not rest there. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. L Foster contended that the Catholic Association ought to be put down, for it was spreading dread and disunion throughout Ireland.

Mr. J. Williams insisted that if the Bill should pass (which God avert!) it would never be of use in Ireland: to give it any effect, a military force would be necessary. (*Hear, hear!*) Government had begun at the wrong end, and must retrace their steps, instead of persevering in the old system of

penal laws. To attain the great benefits they proposed, it was necessary to do justice to all ranks, and not to load that long oppressed country with new penal inflictions, under a reign, too, of a Monarch who had shown in another kingdom, how friendly he himself was, when not trammelled by the influence of Ministers, to measures of a wise, enlightened, and beneficent nature. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. PEEL entered upon a variety of argument to show that the Association was an unconstitutional and dangerous assembly. They had been told, he said, that every peasant in Ireland was a member of the Catholic Association If this were so, was not justice likely to be tainted in its administration (*Cheers*), when nearly every person who was qualified to sit upon a common jury was disqualified by his own act? Was not a system which gave rise to such inconvenience, neutralizing and rendering null the various benefits which Parliament had recently conferred upon the Catholics of Ireland? Was it not a fit subject for jealousy, when it was found that the Catholic Association had instituted committees of finance, of grievance, and of education? The assumption of such powers was inconsistent with public liberty, and ought therefore to be put down without delay. The House was accustomed to admire the popular part of its constitution, and justly; for the checks by which it was guarded were extremely wise. It held its deliberations under the will of the Crown, which could be suspended by it at any moment. No such check existed upon the Catholic Association, which held its meetings in no definite place, and was free from all controul as to their time or duration. The house never instituted a criminal prosecution without great precaution, and always with the consent of the Crown. The House, too, always guarded against bearing down an individual by its weight; but no such scruple existed in the Catholic Association; it was under no controul as to the prosecutions it instituted, and even went deliberately to create prejudices against the accused, by distributing *ex-parte* statements of the evidence against him. In the House they were not accustomed to vote away money to individuals, without a Committee being appointed to examine into his claims to remuneration. The Catholic Association voted away money at will, and thus arrogated to itself powers which were possessed by no other body in the country. (*Cheers*). What would be the consequence of establishing the principles on which it was founded?—the establishment of counter associations in all directions, by individuals for their own protection. The country would in consequence be filled with dismay, confusion, and anarchy; for if Parliament would not provide protection for individuals, it might be taken as a certain truth, that individuals would very soon provide it for themselves (*Great cheers*). It appeared therefore to him, both with reference to the political mischief and the corruption in the administration of justice which this Association was calculated to create, that the House was bound to apply the remedy which his Right Honourable Friend had that evening proposed. Sufficient had been shown to justify the Government in applying the remedy which his Right Honourable Friend had pointed out to it. He hoped, therefore, that Parliament would do its duty; and if it did, those who resisted its decrees must be responsible for their opposition to it.—The Right Honourable Gentleman then sat down amid loud cheering.

Mr. DENMAN, in allusion to the Bridge-street Association, asked if that body had united to repel attacks made on itself? or to complain of the unequal administration of justice among its own members? or to volunteer the office of Attorney-General, and to undertake the prosecution of various state offences? (*Great cheering.*) They acted as if the Attorney-General was either blind, or negligent of or inadequate to his duty; and thinking themselves very superior persons, when, in point of fact, they were very inferior ones, instituted a series of jobs, (*Great cheering*) which they called prosecutions against individuals for offences, for which, if they had been guilty, they ought to have been attacked by the Attorney General. (*Cheers.*) The Catholic Association, on the contrary, subscribed only to prosecute those who had injured Catholics, and to repel aggressions under which he trusted that no class of the king's subjects, would ever rest quiet. (*Hear, hear!*) They were aggrieved by degrading laws and unjust exclusions, and in consequence were treated with a degree of partiality by the magistracy of Ireland which was hardly credible in this country. Had the Orange system been abolished? (*Hear, hear!*) It had not; and it was notorious that this Catholic Association had arisen as its counterpart, to protect their population from lawless oppression, and to endeavour to secure for them that redress of grievances without which it were vain to hope for tranquillity. (*Hear, hear!*) It was idle to say that this Association had usurped the forms and functions of Parliament, and had levied taxes. The reverse was the fact. They had not levied taxes, but collected subscriptions, voluntarily given to protect themselves from oppression. (*Hear, hear!*) Again and again he would ask, why were the Catholics to be denounced for obtaining subscriptions for the prosecution of their rights? No such attempt had been made to drown the clamourous conventions among the agriculturists, when they pressed upon Parliament for relief. Indeed, he recollected at that time, that so loud were the country gentlemen in their demands for redress, that even the Hon. Member for Somersetshire (Sir T. Lethbridge) declared himself *a reformer*, so violent was his attack upon Ministers for deserting his favourite question—(*Hear, hear!*) It was time that Parliament should seek to discover some other remedy for the evils of Ireland, than by the augmentation of penal statutes. There was a remedy that had never yet been tried, but which was plain and compendious—*redress the people's grievances*, emancipate the Catholics from the trammels of bad laws, remove the cause, and then the effect will follow; with the grievance will depart the evil; and then Parliament will have acted not only with justice and wisdom, but in obedience to the united recommendation of the wisest statesmen of modern times. (*Hear, hear!*)—After a variety of forcible remarks, Mr. D. concluded by avowing his opposition to the proposed measure, which he believed would turn out to be one of the most destructive ever introduced into a Christian country! (*Loud cheers.*)

The debate (at a quarter past two o'clock) was then adjourned.

Friday Feb. 11.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. GRATTAN maintained that the proposed Bill was nothing less than an Orange measure,—a declaration of war against the Catholics. The wrongs of Ireland were heavy and numerous, and the people were kept down by the bayonet.

Captain MAHERLY contended that Ministers had brought forward this ruinous measure on the very flimsiest pretences. He cautioned them to be circumspect, and earnestly recommended them to grant the Irish people the privileges enjoyed by their Protestant brethren, else time might come when they would be exacted by a sanguinary but unccessful rebellion!—(*Hear, hear!*)

Sir N. COULTHURST approved the Bill; which was opposed by Colonel DAVIES.

Mr. DOHERTY contended that no assembly had ever sat, which had presumed to publish such inflammatory and incendiary discussions as the Catholic Association. (*Hear!*) Such a body would not be endured in England, and it should not be allowed in Ireland: it was a joint-stock company to carry on and foster litigation, and overawe the administration of justice—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. JAMES DALY was not surprised at the proceedings of the Catholic Association, when emancipation was so unjustly denied to the Irish people.

Mr. WM. WILLIAMS was of opinion that the existence of the Association was injurious to the real interests of the Catholics.

Mr. D. BROWN supported the Bill; while Mr. R. MARTIN objected to it believing it would fail in its operation.

Mr. WARRE knew that Ireland was in a most deplorable condition, but he was convinced that the disease required a far different remedy than the one now proposed, which would leave things in a worse situation than they now were.

Mr. WYNN supported the Bill, as it bore as heavily on one party as the other.

Mr. CALCRAFT warned the House against attempting to stifle the voice of the Irish people by such a measure as the present.

Mr. PLUNKETT said, that the bill attacked all the unconstitutional Societies in Ireland, whether in behalf or opposed to the Catholic claims. That country was in a state of unexampled prosperity, owing to the wise government of the Marquis Wellesley, not to the existence of the Catholic Association; but if he thought so, that would only be conclusive in favour of the present measure. (*Hear, hear!*) Peace was restored before the Association was founded, and the Roman Catholic Priests,—a most excellent, though calumnied body of men,—had been mainly instrumental in the good work. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Then why, it might be asked, bring forward this measure? Because, though at peace, Ireland was in a high state of political excitation and alarm, owing to the desperate and dangerous proceedings of the Catholic Association. He was one of those who thought the Catholic claims should be conceded; but if they could not be carried, were they not to provide against the consequences to which a refusal might lead in the present sanguine state of the public mind in Ireland? (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. P. proceeded to describe the Catholic Associa-

tion as a body whose existence was incompatible with the security of the State, as it levied contributions on the population, employed numerous agents, &c. &c. all in direct violation of the British Constitution, though not perhaps illegal in the strict sense, for if it was, they need not have resorted to the present Bill. He contended that the people had no right to delegate persons who should undertake, as a body, to bring about a reform in Church and State. The moment the Association become representative, that moment they acted against the the privileges of Parliament and the spirit of the Constitution; for to assume the representation of six millions of people was to commit an act hostile to the safety of the kingdom (*Hear!*) If the Government did not put such an Association down, it would utterly abandon its duty.—Mr. P. proceeded at some length in his argument, and then entered on a justification of himself for the changes which had occurred in his sentiments during his political life.—He said that the Irish people would not at all regret the breaking up of the Association; and he spoke of Mr. O'Connell as a wild and extravagant politician, though of great eminence in his profession, and amiable to private life.

Mr. TIERNEY said he was not the advocate of the Catholic Association, but he could not consent to have the liberty of the subject violated by this attempt to put them down. The Association *might* be extremely objectionable, but, in God's name, let them have some better proofs than the bare assertions of Honourable Gentlemen! Oh! but intemperate speeches were made, and they had an army—an army of 30,000 men armed with a leather bag, and a slate to register their collections! *Much laughter.*) And this army, too, was headed by 2,500 Priests! And, why not? If they used the money for an illegal purpose, why did they not say so: but the House knew the real state of the case, and this general contribution had only reached the paltry sum of 20,000*l.* (*Hear, hear!*) It were idle to suppose that the subscription would not go on, even if the Association was destroyed. The Bill would only compel the Catholic to do that secretly which was now openly done, which would be equally foolish and impolitic. But the proceedings of the Association were said to be contrary to the Spirit of the Constitution. The *Spirit* of the Constitution! (*A laugh.*) This was always the phrase used whenever a measure of this sort was wanted; yet he could never learn what was meant by the Spirit of the Constitution—nobody could explain what it was! (*Much laughing.*)—The Roman Catholics were right in taking their grievances into their own hands, after the repeated disappointments they had endured. No country had ever been more insulted than Ireland. (*Hear!*) The question of the Catholic claims is blinked by a Cabinet, in which 6 out of 13 of its Members are said to support it, and a severely penal Bill is brought forward instead! He was quite satisfied, that, if the question was carried, it would not break up the Administration—some at least of the Members would not turn tail—(*laughter*)—particularly a Noble and Learned Lord, of great influence—he, Mr. T. was quite sure, would not go away;—for there would be so many doubts and reconsiderations of the subject of retirement, that he would always see reason to hint that "they might have leave to mention it again on Tuesday!" (*Much laughing.*) He was convinced, that if the present Minority of six would do their duty in the Cabinet, all the Members would be as friendly together in a week as they were at present. The Hon. Gen. at the conclusion of his speech, insisted on the dangerous condition of Ireland, and of the whole empire, so long as the Catholic question should be undetermined; and on the expediency of Lord Wellesley and the Right Hon. and Learned Gent. withdrawing from office if they could not persuade themselves to give their earnest and serious support to it. He then expatiated on the immediate danger which any convulsions in France or Spain would threaten to Ireland in its present condition, and the present condition of the question; and expressed his determination most heartily to oppose this Bill in every stage. The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers.

Amidst tremendous cries of "Adjourn," and after two divisions on that question, the debate was FURTHER ADJOURNED till Monday, at a QUARTER TO TWO O'CLOCK.

MISS FOOTE AND COLONEL BERKELEY.

Some person, who pretends to be impartial, has written a pamplet of 29 pages, animadverting very severely on many of the personages who have figured in this business.—He says—"After passing over the usual homage to beauty and talents, paid by Mr. Attorney-General to the interesting plaintiff, and the 'full, true, and particular account, of *the officer in his Majesty's army*, we come to that part more immediately connected with our present purpose, *viz.* the first introduction of Miss Foote to Colonel Berkeley, which was stated on the trial to have taken place at Cheltenham, by his expressing a desire to play for the lady's benefit—*not a syllable of which is true*; and in order to prove this assertion, Miss Foote is asked, and requested to deny, if she can, whether she did not, in the year 1817, entertain a correspondence with ———, then married—receive his miniature, and visit him in a house in —— street, taken for the sole purpose of a rendezvous for them? And was it not during this intimacy, and before her visit to Cheltenham, that Colonel Berkeley first visited her, merely as ——'s friend? And did she not complain to him of the attentions of the said ——— (*then married*) to other women? which of course shows that there must have been an accepted attachment, *at least*, between them. And did not Colonel Berkeley, on finding a partiality arising in his own mind towards her, decline, both verbally and by letter, repeating his visits, until earnestly solicited by Miss F. herself, and only then consented to renew them, on finding that all association between her and his friend ——— had ceased, and which connection was dissolved by a letter from *her* expressly to ———?"

Proceeding with the interrogatory, Miss Foote is asked "if it was by the earnest solicitation of this——, that Col. Berkeley at all consented to play for Miss F.'s benefit at Cheltenham in the year 1817, under the impression that she was then protected by the said ——, his friends? And did not Colonel B. *refuse* the application of Miss F. and her father for his performance in the *previous* year, although backed by the application of another ——(*also married*), who was at that time equally attracted by her beauty? If, then, these questions are undeniable (and both the Lady and the Colonel, from the tenacity of their affections, and from keeping copies of each other's letters, as well as the originals, can of course *prove* their *truth*), it appears that Miss F. was two years at Cheltenham before Col. Berkeley played for her benefit, and that he knew her before his visits at all there, as a friend of——, by whose intercession he eventually *did* play.

"In reference to the promises of marriage, stated to have been made to the lady (by which means she yielded to the Colonel's persuasions), it is rumoured that, previous to any connection taking place between them, he expressly intimated to Miss F. the impossibility of his marrying her, owing to the report and subsequent impression on the minds of his friends, as well as the public, that she had been under the protection of the first-mentioned ——. Of course, if untrue, Miss Foote can prove it by letter; and while on the subject of them, she is specially invited to show (even after their intimacy, and Colonel B.'s belief that such report was untrue) the letters written *previous* to December, 1823, which her mother mentions as having been submitted to Mr. Hayne, at Marlborough, in which *any* promise of marriage is held out? This is rather a poser for even *Mrs. Foote's* ingenuity."

* * * * *

"The facetious Auctioneer has managed—she is 'put up to the best bidder' (Berkeley or Hayne) and knocked down for the high price of 3,000*l.* The parties very prudently subpœnaed Colonel Berkeley to prevent his being subpœnaed on the opposite side. They do not bring him forward, because the opposite Counsel would worm out of him 'matter to damn the whole.' They subpœna the Marquess of Worcester, who takes a trip to the Continent; for, supposing that the said Marquess could not 'confess the Cape' of criminality (and we firmly believe he could not) EVERY BODY *knows he could have told some awkward truths.* There is a great fuss made about his absence, but perhaps if he had remained behind, and been in Court, as the Colonel was, they would have kept the one in the back ground, just as they did the other."

* * * * *

"The *systematic* mention of the Lady, generally in public, appears as suspicious as it is ill-judged—particularly an article in the *Examiner* of January 2, wherein she is panegyrised at the expense of the whole profession of which she is a member, and yet the thing (though *known* to be written by *a friend of the family*, is so well done *by blackening character of her parents*, that you would never deem it could proceed from any one but a stranger."

* * * * * * *

"If the statements here made are strictly correct, it is impossible to instance a more complete and *consistent* affair altogether; for, the duplicity that has marked the conduct of his said family throughout, is equally conspicuous at last. When, though subpœnaing Colonel Berkeley, and not calling him, they kew there was nothing to fear at his hands, when all opposition with him had died away, all the debts paid, and the incumbrance of the children left on the father's hands, they adopt every means in their power of blackening his character, both by speciousness and falsehood. Supposing

the statements made in Court, and now received in town, to be true, Colonel Berkeley would be one of the most contemptible profligates that ever lived; but the shameful and unblushing falsehoods contained in them, not only removes, *in toto*, the obloquy excited against him, but create a returning kind of pity for his having been so villainously used. It is almost difficult to say what conclusions can be drawn from such conduct, for we scarcely remember an instance of a person, *under such circumstances*, coming into Court; by false imputations on another's character and actions, coming herself clear out of it; and then, by equally vile aspersions on her own profession, creating an unparalleled interest in all classes of society.

"That every assertion throughout these few pages is true to a fraction, the writer challenges the Footes and Colonel Berkeley himself to deny; for they are circumstances well known in the circles of which they treat; and whenever the shadow of a doubt arose in the writer's mind, he has deemed it a duty to enquire among those who could best verify them.

* * * * * * *

"It is presumed, therefore, that the reader, on perusing the whole, will be at once convinced of the fallacy of *ex parte* opinion; and the conclusion to which he must inevitably come is, that the plaintiff must be suspected, though pitied—the mother and her testimony totally ridiculed—the father universally despised—Colonel Berkeley by no means to be condemned—and Mr. Hayne the greatest goose among all the fashionable cacklers of England's metropolis."

Canning—Castlereagh.

There has been in an Evening Paper (the *Courier*) a long and somewhat curious descant upon the foreign policy of this country, since the accession of Mr. Canning to the Ministry. It is, in fact, a sort of *amende honorable* to the Right Hon. Gentleman for something of shyness shown towards him on his acceptance of office, and for a lingering attachment either to his deceased predecessor—or those of his survivors in the Cabinet who inherited his policy and his personal feelings. The deceased Minister is now sacrificed to the living—and even "certain persons of no mean name, station, or influence," who suspected Mr. Canning of Liberalism, and wished a closer intimacy with the Holy Alliance, are thrown overboard. Through a thick envelope of flattery and ambiguity, there are discernible in this article some glimpses of right British policy, and of just observation. It commences, however, with a panegyric upon Mr. Canning's disinterestedness in accepting office, which might have been spared. He could, it is true, have gone out to India. But is it matter for panegyric that he was not so destitute of public spirit or legitimate ambition—so sordid or so vain—as to prefer mere revenue and the gorgeous pageantry of Asia, to the eminence which he has attained at home in the State, the nation, and in history? The palinode comes next. Fears, it seems were entertained, that the public service would have suffered by the subtraction of Lord Londonderry, who, "by having mingled largely in the great transactions of the preceding eight or nine years, and by having personally assisted at conferences with the Monarchs and their Ministers, had necessarily acquired with Foreign Powers great personal influence and consideration. But, on the other hand, it was hardly in the nature of things that those personal conferences should have left him as perfectly unshackled, as if he had discharged the functions of his office through the ordinary diplomatic channels. His successor had none of these advantages: but on the other hand, he was free and unfettered. There could be no implied assents; no assumed agreements; no tacit inferences, to embarrass the decision upon any question that might come before Mr. Canning. Whatever course might be decreed, was susceptible of unobstructed execution." Possibly such fears were entertained—but by whom, and to what extent, is another question. The real truth is, that Lord Londonderry, by his personal intercourse with the Foreign Monarchs and Ministers, was disqualified—absolutely spoiled and adulterated, for a British Minister, independently even of the assents, inferences, and embarrassments, which the *Courier* acknowledges with tolerable fairness. No British Cabinet Minister, and least of all Lord Londonderry, should have been sent into this circle of Monarchs and Ministers. He could hardly avoid committing himself. He must have been borne away by the current, even from a sort of false shame. He finds himself in the midst of Ministers, possessing and exercising unbounded discretion and power, without the fear of a Parliament or a people before their eyes. An English Secretary of State in such society feels mortified at his limited powers, and will commit himself rather than avow the full extent of his restrictions and his fears. There is, besides, the danger of being drawn in, by constant intercourse and communion within the whirlpool of arbitrary principles. Who can doubt that Lord Londonderry suffered both influences? Even his advocates allow that he compromised himself and his Government by indiscreet engagements, expressed or implied; and as to his being tainted with the doctrines and notions of the continental Monarchs and Ministers, he gave but too many proofs of it even from his own lips. He could hardly conceal here, what he openly avowed aborad, that there was something exceeding vulgar and *bourgeois* in British liberty. His mind and his vocabulary—the one by the bye, an image of the other—both weak. vacillating, and incorrect, were alike infected, even to a silly affectation, with, if it may be so called, continentalism. This affectation too was equally absurd and pernicious. It is well known, that from his imperfect use of the French language in conversation—his ignorance of the ordinary topics of discourse—the literature, the arts, and the Court gossip of Europe, he was little better than a baby in the circles in which he moved—the very reason, perhaps, why his affectation was so flagrant and exaggerated. Had a mere diplomatic representative been sent out for this purpose, his perils and temptations would have been much less. It is to be hoped no Cabinet Minister will be sent again on such an errand into such a school of perversion. The probability, indeed, is, that such another occasion will not occur, as the situation of the contracting parties was at the time really *unique*. Whether Mr. Canning, had he gone out, would have returned with his principles and his vocabulary in a state of derangement, it is useless to speculate. But it is certainly an advantage to the nation and himself that he was not exposed to the danger.—*Herald.*

A Call to the Unconverted.—Monday, Christopher House, a private belonging to the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards, was brought before the sitting Magistrate, R. J. Chambers, Esq. charged with having robbed Mr. Scarlett, the proprietor of a ham and beef shop, in High-street, Southwark, under the following singular circumstances:—

Mr. Scarlett's shopman attended to prefer the charge. He stated that about a fortnight since, the prisoner, accompanied by a soldier whom he called his comrade, came into his master's shop, and called for plates of beef. During the time they were engaged at the repast, witness heard them both make use of blasphemous expressions; he reproved them for indulging in such language. The soldiers, on hearing the reproof, seemed to be struck with the conviction that they were acting improperly and witness requested they would join in prayer with him, to which they assented; "and certainly, to all appearances," said the witness, "with the most fervent devotion." After having prayed for some time the soldiers went away, lamenting that they had not met with such a religious instructor before, "or else," said they, "we should have been different men." On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. the prisoner entered the shop alone, witness recognising him to be one of the persons in whom he had a hope of accomplishing a reformation. The prisoner expressed his acknowledgments to witness, whom he urged to commence prayers, desiring the young man to shut up the shop in order that they might not be interrupted at their devotions. The shop was accordingly closed; but the prisoner intimated that before they began to pray, he should like a small plate of ham and beef, which was immediately set before him, and he then requested that witness would step to the public-house and fetch him a draught of porter. This was also complied with. Witness having opened the till for the purpose of taking out some change, proceeded for the beer, and on his return the prisoner eagerly swallowed it off, and desired that the prayers might not be repeated at the length they were on the former occasion, observing that he was anxious to get home to barracks. A short prayer was then delivered, and the prisoner at the conclusion hastily rose from his attitude of supplication, and opening the shop door, called for a hackney coach, into which he jumped. This circumstance having excited some suspicion, the witness, after his departure, looked into the till, and discovered that 2l. 11s. had been taken out of it. Notwithstanding the robbery, the witness added, that the prisoner came to his shop on the following Saturday night, for the purpose of having, as he said, the benefit of a prayer. He was accused of the robbery, but he denied it. A constable was sent for, and he was given into custody. The soldier protested his innocence. He was committed.

Bow-street.—Yesterday.

George Buckly offered himself as bail for four persons, who were indicted for a riot, when the following dialogue ensued.—Mr. Minshull. What are you, sir?—I am an independant man, sir.—Do you mean in property or principle, sir?—In both, sir.—I am happy to hear it; pray do you follow any business?—Yes, I am a watchman, (*Laughter.*)—Are you worth eighty pounds?—Yes, more than a thousand.—Why do you submit to the drudgery of a watchman for 14s. a week?—I have led a hardy life, and it is an amusement to me.—Are you any thing else than a watchman?—O bless your soul, I am many things, I am a freeholder, and a householder; I am an elector of Westminster, and of Middlesex. And what is better than all, I am an honest man, sir, (*Much laughter.*). The worthy Magistrate being highly entertained by the independent watchman, bound him in the sum of 120l. for the appearance of the rioters.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

LA CANAILLE (*the Mob.*)

THOUGH I have at different periods resided many years in France, and have studied the language with assiduity, I could never discover the precise meaning of the word *Canaille*. Before the Revolution, every person who was not noble was "de la Canaille." During the Revolution every thing was Canaille that was *not* jacobinical: thus the princes, nobles, and priests, who emigrated, were denominated *la Canaille* by Messieurs Robespierre and his consorts. I recollect being one day at Carnot's, in the Rue St. Florentin, when a dreadful uproar was heard in the street. I inquired the cause of it, when the stoic Republican answered in the coolest manner possible, "It is only sixty or seventy of the *Canaille* going to be guillotined, and the nation is hooting them." This Canaille was the Farmers-general of the provinces! I could cite a thousand instances of the different meanings attached to this word, all drawn from actual observation; but I will merely notice two, to show that even the humblest classes of society fancy there is something beneath them. When I was at Paris in 1814, I hired a French groom, a nice, active young man. One day, in passing through the anti-room, I perceived a very respectably dressed female, of about fifty, in conversation with him. He said "Sir, it is my mother." As she had risen on my approach, I bade her be seated. "Ah, Sir! (said she,) you see before you one of the unfortunate victims of the Revolution." Madame no doubt belonged to the class of the nobility? "Not precisely so, Sir; but we were not the less sufferers by the *Canaille* of the Revolution. My husband, Sir, was stable-boy in the Prince of Condé's stables at Chantilly; and when the Prince was obliged to fly, he of course lost his place, and was ruined. Wanting bread, he accepted the situation of coachman to Gen. Santerre, but he could not bear to serve such *Canaille*, and he died of a broken heart."

The same morning I called on a friend, and found the chimney-sweepers in the house. The little sweep-boys are generally Savoyards, or Anvergnats, who beg their way to Paris, where they get employed as sweeps at thirty francs a year wages, which is sent to their parents, and and they live on the charity of the servants of the houses where they are employed, it being a laudable custom for the cook to give them bread and broken victuals. This charity was passing as I entered the room, when I was much surprised to find the little urchin throw his soot-bag over his shoulder with an indignant air and reply—"*Madame, je ne suis pas de la Canaille des ramoneurs des rues. Je suis attaché à un fumiste et je n'ai pas besoin de pain! !**"—"Diantre! (said my friend, who heard the proud answer of Soot-ho,) Diantre! la Canaille où se nichera' t'elle? si tu n'en es pas.†"—"Monsieur, (rejoined the boy,) toute personne qui fait son devoir loyalement merite des égards, et je vous prie de ne pas me classer avec *la Canaille qui court les rues le sac sur les dos.**" My friend laughed heartily, gave the boy a few sous, and went out repeating, "La Canaille où se nichera' t' elle?"

* Madam, I don't belong to the mob of the common chimney-sweepers. I am attached to the establishment of a chimney-doctor, and am not in want of bread.

† Where now shall we look for the Canaille, since the chimney-sweepers are too proud to belong to it?

ROME,

THE Supplement to a recent Number of the German paper, called The Morgenblatt, contains the following paragraph:—

Accounts from respectable authority at Rome state, that several copper-plates preserved in the Calcographia Camerale, have lately been entirely destroyed by order of the Treasurer. Among them are the well-known work of the Farnesina, engraved by Nicolas Dorigny, from Raphael's paintings; also the Farnese Gallery of Annibal Carracci, engraved by Pietro Aquila. They were probably considered as too naked and mundane. The copper-plates were cut into small pieces, so that they never could be used again, and in this state sold as old copper. The same fate has befallen the offensive plates, as they are called, of the great Maffei collection. May a better spirit watch over the original works of these great masters!"

Journal of Belles Letters.

From the Literary Gazette,

Hommage aux Dames. London 1824 for 1825. John Letts, Jun.

ANOTHER extremely pretty present for the near approaching holiday time of the year, dedicated "to the Ladies," and not unworthy of their patronage. The literary contributions which fill it are anonymous, for the writers whisper they are aware that to talk of themselves is not the way to please the ladies. Both the prose and verse, nevertheless, do them much credit; and there is above a hundred and fifty pages of very agreeable reading, before we come to a little musical piece. blank pages for a diary, and a list of the principal exhibitions and places of amusement in the metropolis. To exemplify our opinion, we shall endeavour to compress "The Haunted Head, or la Testa di Marte," an exceedingly well told story, into such compass as our limits admit:

"It was yet early on a May morning, in the year 1540, when two travellers alighted at the little cabaret, known by the sign of *Les quatre fils d'Aymon* at the entrance of the forest of Fone tainebleau. They rode two very sorry horses, and each of them carried a package behind his saddle."

These were the famous Benvenuto Cellini, "as mad a man of genius as the sun of Italy, which has long been used to mad geniuses, ever looked upon," and his handsome pupil Ascanio, who were carrying some works of art to the King of France at Fontainebleau. For reasons assigned, Cellini sets out by himself, leaving Ascanio; and he, getting tired towards evening, proposes to walk in the forest; but, before setting out, is specially warned to take care, "in the first place, that the Gardes de Chasse did not shoot him instead of a buck; and in the next, that he did not stray too near a large house, which he would see at about a quarter of an hour's walk distant to the right of the path." This house, the host tells him "belongs to the Chancellor Poyet, who says he does not choose to be disturbed in the meditations to which he devotes himself for the good of the state, by idle stragglers. To enforce his orders, too, he has an ugly raw-boned Swiss for a porter, who threatened to cudgel me one day for walking too near his garden wall, and the Gascon Captain Sangfeu, who cut off poor Blaise's ear for doing as little." There is also a hint of a poor young lady being shut up in this guarded mansion; and it may be anticipated that Ascanio wanders that way.—"A long garden, inclosed by a high wall, and thickly planted on both sides with trees, which entirely concealed its interior from view, was at the back, and it was this which Ascanio first approached.

"He heard a low voice, which he thought was that of a woman in distress, and listening more intently and approaching nearer, he was satisfied that his first impression was correct. He distinctly heard sobs and such expressions of sorrow as convinced him that the person from whom they proceeded was indulging her grief alone. A large birch tree grew against the garden wall near the place where he stood; he paused for a moment to deliberate whether he could justify the curiosity he felt, when the hint of the hostess that a lady was imprisoned there came across his mind, and without further hesitation he ascended the tree. - - - Ascanio looked from the height he had gained, and saw a young female sitting on a low garden seat immediately below the bough on which he stood. She was weeping. At length, raising her head, she dried her eyes, and taking up a guitar which lay beside her, she struck some of the chords, and played the symphony to a plaintive air which was then well known. Ascanio gazed in breathless anxiety, and wondered that one so fair should have cause for so deep a sorrow as she was evidently suffering under.

In a colloquy which ensues, she exhorts him to fly, tells him she is an orphan whom Poyet wants to force into marriage; and finally agrees to elope with her young lover.

"Ascanio clasped the maiden in his arms, and once kissed her fair forehead, by way of binding the compact. He looked up to the wall to consider the best means of enabling the lady to scale it, when he saw above it a man's head looking at them. Ascania at first thought they were betrayed, but the expression of the face, which he continued to look at, removed his alarm on this head. It was a very fine countenance, highly intelligent, and uncommonly good humoured. It seemed, as well as Ascanio could guess, by the thick beard and mustaches, to belong to a man of middle age. He had a long pointed nose, bright eyes, and very white teeth; a small cap just stuck on the left side of his head gave a knowing sort of look to his appearance, and added to the arch expression of his visage, as he put his finger on his lip to enjoin silence when Ascanio looked up at him.

"'Hush,' he said, 'it is a very reasonable bargain on both sides, very disinterested, and strongly sworn to. And now, my children, as I have been a witness to it, although unintentionally, I feel bound to help your escape.' Ascanio hardly knew what answer to make; but as he saw it was perfectly indifferent to the stranger, who knew the whole of his secret, whether he should trust him or not, he resolved to accept his offer. He told him of the difficulty he had to get the lady over the wall."

* Sir every person who acts up to his duty merits respect; and I request you will not rank me with the *Canaille* who run through the streets with a sack on their back, crying Soot ho!

While employed on this, "three fellows were seen stealing round the walls with their swords drawn.

"'By St. Denis, we have been reckoning without our host,' cried the stranger, 'they don't mean to let us part thus. Come, my spark,' he said to Ascanio, 'you will have some service for that sword you wear, and which, pray heaven, you know how to use. Do you stand on the other side of the tree, Madam,' he said, putting the lady on his horse, 'and if the worst should betide, gallop down the path, keeping the high road till you come to Paris; inquire for the Nunnery of St. Genevieve, and give this ring to the Abbess, who is a relation of mine; she will ensure you protection.'

"The lady received the ring, and, half dead with horror, awaited the issue of the contest. The assailants came on with great fury; and as they were three to two, the odds were rather in their favour. They consisted of the Gascon Captain, the porter, and a servant, who seemed to be in no great hurry to begin to fight: they appeared astonished at finding two opponents, having seen only Ascanio from the house. They fell on, however in pretty good order. It happened to be the lot of the stranger, perhaps because he was the bigger man, to encounter the servant and the Captain. Just as they came up, he loossened his cloak from his throat, and twisting it very lightly round his left arm, he made as serviceable a buckler as a man should wish to use. Upon this he caught the Captain's first blow, and dealt in return so shrewd a cut upon the serving man's head, as laid him on the forest turf without the least inclination to take any further share in the combat. The fight was now nearly equal; and to do him justice, the Gascon Captain was a fair match for most men. The stranger, however, was one to whom fighting was evidently any thing but new; and in less than five minutes the Captain lay beside the servant so dead, that if all the monks in Christendom had sung a mass in his ears he would not have heard it.

"'I have owed you this good turn a very long time, my gallant Captain Sangfeu. I have not forgotten an ill turn that you did me at Pavia, when you did not wear the rebel Bourbon's livery; but there's an end of all, and you die as a soldier should.' And as the stranger muttered this, he wiped the blooddrops off his own sword, looked at the fight which was continuing between the Swiss and Ascanio, but did not seem inclined to interfere. 'Save him, for mercy's sake,' cried the lady. 'By our Holy Lady,' he replied, 'I think he wants no aid. He is making gallant play with his slender rapier there against the large weapon of the Swiss. You shall see him win you, Madam, or I have mistaken my man. Well evaded!—there he has it" he shouted, as Ascanio's sword entered his antagonist's body until the shell struck against his breastbone, and the giant fell at the youth's feet.

"'The varlet may get over it,' said the stranger, kicking the servant's body; 'but for the other two, I'll be their gage they'll never come out to assassinate honest men on moonlight nights again. But away with you,' turning to Ascanio, 'we shall have the whole country up in five minutes; begone;' and he held the horse while Ascanio mounted.

"'But what will you do?' returned the youth.

"'I am not far from home, and if the hunt should become hot, I'll get up one of these trees; but take care of the horse, he'll carry you six leagues in an hour. Good bye, Rabican,' he added, patting the steed's neck, who by his pawing seemed to know his master.

The lovers do indeed put the speed of this noble animal to the test, and "his gallop was as wild as if it would never end." But, on reaching Paris, Ascanio is at a loss how to dispose of his fair charge.

"He was at this time living with Cellini in an old castellated house on the left bank of the Seine, which had formed part of the Nesle Palace, and which Cellini had called *Il Piccol Nello*. Almost all the chambers, excepting the few in which they dwelt, were occupied by the numerous works in which the artist was engaged. At length Ascanio's fertile invention suggested to him an expedient, by which he might ensure an asylum for the lady, for a short time at least, until he should be able to explain the whole affair to Cellini.

"Among the odd whims which from time to time, reigned in the crazy brain of Cellini, that of making a colossal statue of Mars, had for a long time been paramount, and he had proceeded so far as to make the head of the figure, when some other freak drew off his attention. This head was about as large as the cottage of a London ruralist, and occupied a large space in the court-yard of *Il Piccol Nello*. The frame was made of solid timber, and the outside covered with a very thick plaster, which was moulded into the form of a gigantic face, representing the aspect of the God of Battles, and a very terrible affair to look upon it was.

"Ascanio, who had often been much annoyed by the discordant noises with which his master conducted his labours, and no less by the incessant talking of the old house-keeper Catherine, had found a refuge from both in the cavity of this head, where he had formed a very convenient, and not a very small apartment. Here he used to study painting and music, both of which he loved far better than either sculpture or working in gold; and he had been wise enough never to tell Cellini or any other person of this retreat. He entered it easily by a chasm from the ground, and a small ladder, which he had placed withinside, conducted him up to his chamber.

"Cellini's oddities and the unceremonious method he had adopted of getting possession of the *It Piccol Nello*, had made him many enemies. Among others, there was a wretched little tailor, who had the honour of being employed for some of the Conseillers du Parlement." This tailor becomes for certain reasons the implacable foe of Cellini. "He took a garret directly opposite his house, where he used to watch the motions of the inhabitants of *It Piccol Nello*, and to soften the exasperation of his mind, he bestowed on them from morning to night all the maledictions his ingenuity could invent. He had heard noises proceeding from the monstrous plaster head in the court-yard, and even sometimes in the dead of the night he had seen two streams of light issuing from the great eyes, but as he had no notion that Ascanio was then within the head, drawing by the light of a lamp, or playing upon a guitar, which he accompanied with his voice, the little tailor's fear and malice induced him to spread a report that Cellini was an enchanter, and that the *Testa de Marte* he had made, was some demoniacal contrivance which he had animated for the destruction of the good city of Paris. Not content with reporting this throughout the quarter in which he dwelt, he told it among all the lacquais of all the Conseillers he knew, until at length the story of the Devil's Head in *Il Piccol Nello* was as well known as any other current lie in the city."

In this chamber Beatrice is placed: meanwhile the Chancellor had found his bullies where Ascanio left them, but could persuade "none of the three to tell him what had brought them into so sad a plight, and for this reason; two of them were stone-dead, and the other was so faint, from the loss of blood, that he could not speak, and seemed very likely to follow his companions." He however pursues the fugitives, "resolved, in his rage, to devote the youth to utter ruin, as soon as he should catch him; and, in the meantime, he proposed to glut his rage by sacrificing Benvenuto Cellini, who, as we said before, had made himself many enemies, by an unlucky habit he had of threatening to kill people with whom he had any disputes. A practice which, although it has its advantages, would, if generally adopted, be highly injurious to all legal professions; and which, therefore, deserved the most severe reprobation of a Chancellor."

Aware of Cellini's favour with the King, he is obliged to tread warily; but the superstition of that age rendered a charge of sorcery too grave to be parried. The haunted head is therefore made the hinge on which the artist's ruin is to turn; and the Duchess d'Estampes, the King's mistress, and his Majesty's confessor, both enemies of Cellini, enter into the confederacy against him.

The confessor "devoutly believed in all the legends of the Romish church, and thought it highly probable, that a man who could execute such beautiful sculptures, as Cellini had exhibited on the preceding day, must be in league with the devil. When, therefore, the Chancellor began to tell his story, these two worthy personages chimed in, and backed his villanous project so well, that the good-natured King was diverted from his first intention, which had been to kick the Chancellor, and to leave the confessor and the sultana (the only two persons in the world of whom he had ever been afraid) to themselves. He said he would see Cellini, who had staid all night in the palace by his orders; and the artist was accordingly sent for.

"'How now, Cellini,' said the monarch, as he approached, 'did I send for you to Paris that you should bring with you troops of fiends and demons, who, it is said, help you in your works.'

"'I have no devils to help me in my work,' said Cellini, 'bnt your majesty's subject; and if my great countryman, Alighieri, were to lead me through all the darkest places in the *Inferno*, I could not find worse fiends.'

"'But here,' said the king, holding out the papers, 'two men swear that you have a head of the devil in *Il Piccol Nello*, and that the whole of the neighbourhood is infested by his legions, to the disturbance of the public tranquillity; and the great scandal of our holy church.'

"The confessor crossed himself.

"'I abjure the devil and his powers,' said Cellini, crossing himself with no less fervour; and next to them I hate and abhor the villains 'who have thus slandered me to your gracious Majesty. Give me to know their names, and I swear they shall be better acquainted with the real devil ere long.'"

The King decides, on examining into the matter personally; but Ascanio had married the fair Beatrice before the royal commission got to Paris, and was gone to restore the stranger's horse, according to the directions he had received, at the time it arrived at the Testa di Marte, wherein the Bride was lodged.

"The consternation of Beatrice may be better imagined than described, when she heard the arrival of so many strangers; but it was increased to an almost intolerable degree as she listened to the conversation which ensued, and heard the odious voice of her oppressor, the Chancellor. She could not see any of the persons unless she had looked out at the eyes of the figure, and this she dared not to do lest she should discover herself.

"'And this,' said the King, 'is what they call the Divil's Head.'

"'Who calls it so?' asked Cellini, fiercely, it is the head of Mars, and whoever has called it the head of the Devil is an ass and a liar!'

"'Patience, good Benvenuto,' said the King; 'let us hear what they have to say against the

head, which seems to be a very fine work of art, whether it has been wrought by man or demon.'

"The Chancellor, who had taken care upon the journey to mature his plans, now produced the little tailor, who saw here a glorious opportunity of being revenged on his formidable antagonist. He therefore began a long story, every third word of whinh was a lie, about the sights he had seen and the sounds he had beard, in and about this dreadful head. He had often seen the foul fiend himsilf go in and out he said; he had heard the Devils performing the sacred office of mass backkard he had see flames issue from the mouth, and no longer ago then last night, as he was a Christian and a tailor he swore that he had seen two fiends enter the head immediately after which it was seen to roll its fiery eyes in a manner truly horrible and awful.

"It would be impossible to convey any adequate notion of the extravagances which Cellini committed while this little idiot was uttering his lies. If he had not been restrained he would have killed him on the spot; he roared all sorts of imprecation, he cursed every tailor that had been on the earth since the creation, and then, adding all those curses together, he heaped them in a lump on the head of the particular tailor then before him; in short, he acted so whimsical a madness, that the King laughed until his sides ached.

"The Chancellor, however, took up the matter in a much more serious light. He said it was evident from the relation of the witness, that some foul deeds were practised, and that the head ought to be exorcised; never doubting that if he could once gain the assistance of the Clergy, they would invent some pretext upon which Cellini might be sent to prison, and knowing that their influence with the King was much greater than his own, the Confessor fell into his scheme readily, and he said he did not doubt that there was a spirit in the head, and repeated that it ought to be exorcised. The King had no objection to this, and as he had already enjoyed the farce so far, he wished to see it played out. Some of the brethren of the neighbouring Carmelite Church were sent for, in all haste, and preparations made for the exorcising. The Confessor directed a large stack of faggots, which stood in a corner of the yard, to be laid around the head; because, he said, the application of fire was always necessary to dislodge a spirit so malignant as that appeared to be which had taken up its abode in this structure. The preparations were soon made, and a torch applied, when a faint shriek was heard to issue from the head. All the bystanders looked aghast; the Priests crossed themselves; even the King looked grave; Cellini's hair stood on end; and the tailor ran away. At this moment Ascanio had returned from the park, and learning from a bystander that they were about to exorcise the Magic Head, at the Italian sculptor's, because there was a spirit in it, he rushed in just time enough to dash the torch from the hand of a lay brother of the Carmelites, who was applying it, and whom he knocked down, at the same time trampling out the fire which had began to catch one of the faggots.

"'Fiends, monsters!' he cried, 'advance one step, and your lives shall be the forfeit.'

"Beatrice heard his voice, and almost fainting with terror, she rushed out, and threw herself into his arms. Supporting her with his left arm and holding out his sword with his right, he continued to menace all who should approach.

"'What means all this?' cried the King. But Ascanio was too much busied in encouraging the terrified girl to listen to the question.

"The old Chancellor, however, who recognised Beatrice instantly, now thought that his plan had succeeded even beyond his expectation.

"'My gracious liege,' he cried, 'this maiden is a ward of mine, whose person I require to be instantly restored to me; the youth I charge with having, in company with others, slain three of my household and having carried off the maiden by force.'

"'It is false,' cried Beatrice, as she threw herself frantically at the King's feet,' they were killed in fair combat, and I went willingly with him to seek protection from the cruelty of that vicious tyrant. Here, at your Majesty's knees, I implore your pity and protection.'

"'But what says the youth?' asked the King, of Ascanio, who had been gazing on him in almost stupifying astonishment. He saw before him, in the person of the gallant Francis. the stranger who had so generously aided him in the Forest of Fontainebleau. 'Has he any witness besides that maiden who is too deeply interested in this matter, to prove that he killed his antagonist in fair fight?'

"'He is one of a band of murderers and ravishers,' cried the Chancellor in a rage, 'he has no witness.'

"'Thou art a liar, though thou wert a thousand Chancellors,' replied the youth; 'and since peaceful men like thee do not make war but upon weak maidens, I defy thee by thy champion.'

"'No, my liege,' he added, turning to the King, and kneeling—'I have no witness save God and your Majesty.'

"'And may every honest man have witnesses as good in time of need to oppose to perjurors and lawyers. He is no murderer, Chancellor; by my holy patron, St, Denis, I believe he could himself have killed those three murderous villains whom thou didst retain, but know that I helped him—that *I* cut the throat of that traitor Sangfeu, whom, in spite of me, thou didst cherish, to do deeds which thy black heart planned, but dare not achieve. *I* helped him to carry off the maiden, thy dead friend's daughter, whom thou didst basely oppress; and if he had not been there I had done it myself.' - - -

"The King and his train then departed, leaving the young people with Cellini, whom the disgrace of the Chancellor had put into mighty good humour. He made Ascanio tell him the story of the fight in the forest over and over again. He kissed Beatrice, and called her his child; he forbade all work in *Il Piccol Nello* for a week; had the wedding celebrated with great magnificence, and said, that of all works he had ever produced, none had made him so happy as

"LA TESTA DI MARTE."*

This tale is very pleasantly related. We pass a dramatic scene, and a romance of Goodrich Castle (hardly novel) to give a specimen of the poetry—a canzonet:

My soul they say is hard and cold,
And nought can move me;
Perchance 'tis so'midst life's wild whirl,
But oh! on beauty's lips, my girl!
'Twill melt like Cleopatra's pearl:
Then love me—love me.

I would not climb th' ambitious heights
That soar above me;
I do not ask thee to bestow
Or wealth or honours on me now,
Or wreathe with laurel leaves my brow,
But love me---love me.

Oh! I'll gaze on thee till my fond
Fixed glances move thee:
Love's glance sometimes the coldest warms,
Pygmalion on a statue's charms
Gazed, till it leaped into his arms;
Then love me---love me.

* Of Benvenuto Cellini we shall insert a very curious anecdote next week, which the extent to which this notice has run now forbids.

A Memoir of Guido, Account of the G... Klephts, Milton's Adventures in Italy, ... some minor articles, complete the Homma... We must protest, however, against the Poe... said to be "*original*, by Lord Byron." One ... them appeared in our own Gazette.

There are several appropriate engravings ... and the little volume is altogether a very in... teresting production.

Lit. Gaz. Dec. 4.

OF HIPPOCRAS'S DAUGHTER TRANSFORMED FROM A WOMAN TO A DRAGON.

Some men say that in the isle of *Lango*[1] is yet the daughter of Hippocras, in form and likeness of a great dragon, that is an hundred fathoms of length, as men say; for I have not seen her. And they of the isles call her the Lady of the Land. And she lieth in an old castle, in a cave, and sheweth twice or thrice in the year, and she doth none harm to no man, *but if*[2] men do her harm. And she was thus changed and transformed, from a fair damsel into likeness of a dragon, by a goddess that was *clept Deane*[3]. And men say, that she shall so endure in the form of a dragon, unto the time that a knight come, that is so hardy, that dare come to her and kiss her on the mouth: and then shall she turn again to her own kind, and be a woman again; but after that she shall not live long. And it is not long *sithen*[4] that a knight of the Rhodes, that was hardy and doughty in arms, said that he would kiss her. And when he was upon his courser, and went to the castle, and entered into the cave, the dragon lift up her head against him. And when the knight saw her in that form so hideous and so horrible, he flew away. And the dragon bare the knight upon a rock, *maugre his hede*[5]; and from this rock she cast him into the sea; and so was lost both horse and man. And also a young man, that wist not of the dragon, went out of a ship, and went through the isle, till that he came to the castle and came into the cave; and went so long, till that he found a chamber, and there he saw a damsel, that *kembed*[6] her head, and looked in a mirror; and she had much treasure about her; and he *trowed*[7] that she had been a common woman, that dwelled there to receive men to folly. And he abode till the damsel saw the shadow of him in the mirror. And she turned her towards him, and asked him what he would? And he said he would be her lover, or paramour. A... she asked him, if that he were a knight. ... he said, Nay. And then she said, th... might not be her lover; but she bad h... again unto his fellows, and make him a k... and come again upon the morrow, and ... should come out of the cave before him ... then come and kiss her on the mouth and ha... no dread: for I shall do thee no manner harm, albeit that thou see me in likeness of a

1 An island not far from Crete.
2 Unless.
3 Called Diana.
4 Since.
5 In spite of his heed, i. e. care or caution.
6 Combed.
7 Supposed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

gon. For though thou see me hideous horrible to look on, *I do thee to wytene*[1], t it is made be enchantment: for without ubt, I am none other than thou seest now, woman; and therefore dread thee nought. nd if thou kiss me thou shalt have all this reasure, and be my lord, and lord also of all hat isle. And he departed from her and went o his fellows to the ship, and let make him knight, and came again upon the morrow, for to kiss this damsel. And when he saw her come out of the cave, in form of a dragon, so hideous and so horrible, he had so great dread, that he flew again to the ship, and she followed him. And when she saw that he turned not again, she began to cry as a thing that had much sorrow: and then she turned again into her cave; and anon the knight died. And *sithen* hitherwards, might no knight see her, but that he died anon. But when a knight cometh, that is so hardy to kiss her, he shall not die; but he shall turn the damsel into her right form and kindly shape, and he shall be lord of all the countries and isles above-said.

Of the devil's head in the Valley Perilous.

Beside that isle of Mistorak, upon the left side, nigh to the river Phison, is a marvellous thing. There is a vale between the mountains, that dureth nigh a four mile. And some *clepen*[2] it the Vale Enchanted, some *clepen* it the Vale of Devils, and some *clepen* it the Vale Perilous; in that vale *hearen*[3] men oftentime great tempests and thunders, and great murmurs and noises, all day and nights; and great noise as it were sound of tabors and of *nakeres*[4] and trumps, as though it were of a great feast. This vale is all full of devils, and hath been always. And men say there, that it is one of the entries of hell. In that vale is plenty of gold and silver; wherefore many misbelieving men, and many christian men also, *gon*[5] in often time, for to have of the treasure that there is, but few comen again; and namely, of the misbelieving men, ne of the christian men *nouther*[6]: for they *ben* anon strangled of devils. And in mid place of that vale, under a rock, is an head of the visage of a devil bodily, full horrible and dreadful to see; and it sheweth not but the head, to the shoulders. But there is no man in the world so hardy, christian man *ne* other, but that he would *ben adrad*[7] for to behold and that it would seemen him to die for d; so is it hideous for to behold. For he deth every man so sharply with dreadful that *ben* evermore moving and sparkling e, and changeth and steereth so often vers manner, with so horrible countenance, that no man dare not *nighen*[1] towards him. And *fro*[2] him cometh smoke and stink, and fire, and so much abomination, that *unethe*[3] no man may there endure. But the good christian men, that *ben* stable in the faith, entren well withouten peril: for they will first *shriven hem*[4], and marken him with the token of the Holy Cross; so that the fiends *ne han no*[5] power over hem. But albeit that they *ben* withouten peril, *zit nathales*[6] ne *ben* they not withouten dread; when that they seen the devils visibly and bodily all about *hem*, that maken full many divers *assauts*[7] and menaces in air and in earth, and *agasten*[8] *hem* with strokes of thunder-blasts and of tempests. And the most dread is, that God will taken vengeance then, of that men *han*[9] misdone *again*[10] his will. And ye should understand, that when my fellows and I weren in that vale, we weren in great thought whether that we dursten putten our bodies in aventure, to *gon* in or *non*, in the protection of God. And some of our fellows *accordeden*[11] to enter, and some *noght*.[12] So there were with us two worthy men. ri ars minors that were of Lombardy, that said, that if any man would enter, they would go in with us. And when they had said so, upon the gracious trust of God and of *hem*[13], we let sing mass; and made every man to be *shriven* & *houseld*[14]; and then we entered fourteen persons; but at our going out, we were but nine. And so we *wisten*[15] never, whether that our fellows were lost, or *elle*[16] turned again for dread; but we *ne* saw them never after; and *tho*[17] were two men of Greece and three of Spain; and our other fellows that would not go in with us, they went by another coast to *ben* before us, and so they were. And thus we passed that perilous vale, and found therein gold and silver and precious stones and rich jewels great plenty, both here and there, as us seemed; but whether that it was, as us seemed, *I wot nere*[18]; for I touched none, because that the devils be so subtle to make a thing to seem otherwise than it is, for to deceive mankind; and therefore I touched none; and also because that I would not be put of my devotion: for I was more devout then than ever I was before or after; and all for the dread of fiends, that I saw in divers figures; and also for the great multitude of dead bodies that I saw there lying by the way, by all the vale, as though there had ben a battle between two kings, and the mightiest of the country, and that the greater part had been discomfitted and slain. And I *trow*[1] that *unethe*[2] should any country have so much people within him, as lay slain in that vale, as us thought; the which was an hideous sight to *seen*[3]. And I marvelled much, that there were so many, and the bodies all whole *withouten* rotting. But I *trowe* that fiends made them seem to be so whole, *withouten* rotting. But that might not be to my *avys*[4], that so many should have entered so newly, *ne* so many newly slain, without stinking and rotting. And many of them were in habit of Christian men; but I *trowe* well, that it were of such, that went in for *covetyse*[5] of the treasure that was there, and had overmuch feebleness in faith; so that their hearts *ne* might not endure in the belief for dread. And therefore were we the more devout a great deal; and yet we were cast down, and beaten down many times to the hard earth, by winds and thunders and tempests; but evermore, God, of his grace, helped us. And so we passed that perilous vale, without peril and without incumbrance. Thanked be Almighty God.

The reason why The Great Khan, emperor of India, was known in Europe by the name of *Prester John*, Mandeville states to be the following:

I *trow* that ye know well enow, and have heard say, wherefore this emperor is *clept* Prester John. But *natheless*[6] for them that know not, I shall say you the cause. It was sometime an emperor there that was a worthy and full noble prince, that had Christian knights in his company, as he hath that is now. So it befel, that he had great list for to see the service in the church, among Christian men. And then *dured* Christendom beyond the sea. All Turkey, Syria, Tatary, Jerusalem, Palestine, Arabia, Halappu, and all the land of Egypt. So it befel that this emperor came, with a Christian knight with him, into a church in Egypt; and it was the Saturday in Whitsun week. And the bishop made orders. And he beheld and listened the service full *tentyfly*[7]. And he asked the Christian knight, what men of degree they should be, that the prelate had before him. And the knight answered and said, that they should be priests. And then the emperor said, that he would no longer be *clept* king, *ne* emperor, but priest; and that he would have the name of the first priest that went out of the church; and his name was John. And so evermore *sithen*, he is *clept* Prester John.

---

1 I give thee to understand.
2 Call.
3 hear.
4 Nakeres.—Nacara. (Du Cange,) a kind of brazen drum used in the cavalry.
5 Go.
6 Neither.
7 Afraid.
8 Eyes.

1 Approach.
2 From.
3 Scarcely.
4 Confess themelves.
5 have no.
6 Yet nevertheless.
7 Assaults.
8 Terrify.
9 Have.
10 Against.
11 Agreed,
12 Not.
13 Themselves.
14 To be confessed, & to have the Lord's Supper administered to him.
15 Knew.
16 Else.
17 They.
18 I never knew.

1 Suppose.
2 Scarcely.
3 See.
4 Advice, understanding.
5 Covetousness.
6 Nevertheless.
7 Attentively.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. Cruz. in Military Square No. 3.